The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1898. NO. 30

SPAIN HAGGLING ON TERMS

ANOTHER PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Spain Must Accept Our Peace Propositions or the War Goes On.—The French Ambassador Confers with McKinley, Nothing is Made Public.

Spain is disposed to haggle on the peace question. Her French representative seeks another conference, and there is a secret white house talk. Secretary Day says it was inconclusive, and that no date for another parley had been fixed.

War movements are not to halt.

Our forces are advancing in Porto Rico without resistance. Both General Miles and General Macias have about 9000 men.

Citizens of Guyamo order out the garrison and raise our flag. Our troops are welcomed everywhere.

Porto Rico hails the advancing Americans, and city after city is surrendering.

The President still expects Spain to accept our peace propositions.

Late News Items.

Philadelphia wheat market, this morning, 71¾a72.

The President is unofficially apprized that Spain has accepted our peace propositions.

Last night's rain in Philadelphia was its heaviest on record. The city hall and post-office buildings were inundated.

From Rome it is confirmed that Spain has accepted the American terms with unimportant reservations and the peace preliminaries will be signed before Saturday.

The troops at Camp Alger have been moved to Manassas, Va., on account of the typhoid fever plague at Camp Alger which was not suited at all, but selected to afford some favorite a snap.

Spain has accepted the peace terms; she finds a piece in Porto Rico, a piece in Cuba, a big piece at Manila, a piece in the Ladrones, and a number of pieces elsewhere, besides her entire navy knocked to pieces—altogether she has a big piece by which to remember the Maine.

Snakes Have a Battle.

A few days ago while a gentleman of Lock Haven, says the Republican, was driving to Farrandsville, his horse frightened at some object in the road and refused to go forward. The driver alighted from the buggy to investigate and found a rattlesnake and a blacksnake engaged in deadly combat. The blacksnake was coiling itself about the neck of the rattlesnake and in a short time succeeded in choking the life out of the rattler.

Storm in Nittany Valley.

Last Saturday evening's storm was heaviest in Nittany valley, where the rainfall was copious and the wind high. Lightning struck the houses of Dr. Charles Smith, Isaac Reish, David Wolfe, the Evangelical parsonage at Clintondale and the house of Mrs. Rolfe at Millhall. Many trees were struck by lightning and shattered to pieces. A few of the occupants of the houses were more or less stunned by the shocks, but none were seriously hurt.—Clinton Republican.

A Locomotive Like a Woman

An exchange explains why a locomotive is like a woman, and is called "she." They wear a jacket, apron, have shoes, hose, and drag a train behind them; they have a lap, need guides, ride wheels, will not turn out for pedestrians, oftimes foam and refuse to work; they attract the men; sometimes act very contrary and it always takes a man to manage them.

Fell on a Harrow.

John Fowler, aged twelve years, of South Danville, while picking cherries recently fell from the tree on a harrow, which lay teeth upward. One of the teeth penetrated his skull on the right side four and three-fourth inches. He died in a short time.

Cut Too Late.

It is said that the farmers of Tioga county lost between $5,000 and $6,000 because their hay did not have the bright green color so admired by city dealers. It is claimed that had the hay been cut a few days earlier the desirable color would have been retained.

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg, Pa., says De Witt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of housekeeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

PEACE CONDITIONS.

Whether the War Will be Continued to be Shortly Decided.

The question whether the war is to be continued will be decided within a few days, and the decision rests entirely with the Spanish Ministry. This Government has responded to the inquiry submitted through the French Ambassador, and Spain is now in possession of the general terms upon which negotiations for peace will be entered upon. An early answer from the Spanish Ministry is expected, and in view of the great importance of the issues involved it is very probable an answer to the American note will be made before the close of the current week. The request of Spain for information as to whether this Government would enter upon negotiations was presented on Tuesday last, and an answer was given within five days. It cannot be expected that the reply of Spain will be received within a shorter period. The main point is that Spain must agree to abandon her authority in the West Indias and withdraw her armed forces from this continent as a guarantee of the sincerity of the request for a termination of the war, before serious consideration will be given by this Government to a proposition for peace negotiations. Porto Rico, under this arrangement, will become part of the territory of the United States, and Cuba will be dealt with by this Government, the military authority of the United States to prevail until a stable form of government for the island can be decided upon and established. The Philippine question is to be determined by a joint commission, and in the meantime the United States will hold Manila and all other territory which has been captured by the American arms. This includes the Island of Guam, of the Ladrone group. Whether there shall be any indemnity paid by Spain, and the form and extent of the indemnity, are matters that will be determined by the peace commissioners. As Spain is financially bankrupt, it is improbable that a money indemnity will be insisted upon, but territorial concessions will be demanded in lieu of money, and these concessions are likely to be in the Islands of the Pacific.

He Dynamited Fish.

Frank Berry, of South Annville, Lebanon county, met with a peculiar and horrible death, a few morning's ago, while fishing with dynamite for German carp in the Quittapohilla creek near his home. Arriving at the spot along the creek some distance from his home he lighted a fuse attached to the dynamite and held a can containing the explosive in his hand resting on his right leg. He intended to toss the can into the water before it would explode, but the result showed that he made a miscalculation as the charge exploded while it was yet held in his hand. His right hand, was torn off, the leg crushed from hip to knee in a shapeless mass and he sustained other terrible injuries. He lingered about two hours before death resulted. Berry was aged 21 years and leaves a widow and one child.

Better do your fishing like Rev's Christine and Rhoden, or the editors, who use rod, line, worm, suthin else, fall over logs and tumble into the water but never blow themselves up with dynamite, and get a mess of fish all the same.

Linare's Woes to Spain.

Official cablegram, July 12, 1898, to the minister of war, from General Linares, the general-in-chief of the division of Santiago de Cuba:

"Although confined to my bed by great weakness and in much pain, the situation of the long-suffering troops here occupies my mind to such an extent that I deem it my duty to address your excellency, that the state of affairs may be explained.

"Enemy's lines very near the town; on account of the nature of the ground lines are in full view of them. Troops weak; sick in considerable proportion not sent to hospitals owing to the necessity for keeping them in the entrenchments. Horses and mules without the usual allowance of forage. In the midst of the wet season, with 20 hours' daily fall of rain in the trenches which are simply ditches dug in the ground without any permanent shelter for the men. The men have nothing but rice to eat and no means of changing or drying their clothing."

Will Meet at Bellefonte.

The Pennsylvania Millers' State association will hold their annual convention at Bellefonte on the 27th and 28th of September. About 300 delegates will be in attendance.

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth $50.00 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

RECALL SAMPSON.

Philadelphia Times: The country has waited with tolerable patience for Acting Admiral Sampson's official report of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, hoping that he would, as far as possible, undo the wrong he did to Commodore Schley in his brief official dispatch announcing the victory of the fleet under his command. His official report has been received and very generally read, and we but freely express the public disappointment when we say that it is entirely unworthy of a fleet commander.

Admiral Sampson had no part whatever in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. It was not his fault, as he was absent in the performance of an important official duty. He hastened to join his fleet as soon as advised that the battle was in progress, but beyond the firing of a few guns at the Spanish torpedo boats in passing, and throwing one or two harmless long-range shots at the Christobal Colon when it was already conquered, he had no place in the conflict. He did not direct the movement of a single vessel, and the fleet was directed from beginning to end by Commodore Schley, whose task was made an easy one by the thoroughly competent and heroic commanders of the war vessels under him.

When Admiral Sampson came within signaling distance of the Brooklyn, he saw the cheering message sent from Commodore Schley's flagship saying: "We have won a great victory." That was Admiral Sampson's opportunity to show that he was a big, broad gauge man and heroic enough to give credit to his subordinates who had won a great victory in his abscence. To this he made no manly response. In sharp contrast to this sullen action of Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley stands out in the full measure of heroic manhood, as is reported by Captain Clark of the Oregon. Commodore Schley signaled him to cease firing because the Christobal Colon had struck her colors, and added: Congratulations for the grand victory. Thanks for your splendid assistance."

The Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 30th to August 2 and the next will reach the Pacific coast about August 2, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 4, great central valleys 5 to 7, eastern states 8.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about August 3, great central valleys 5, eastern states 7. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about August 6, great central valleys 9, eastern states 10.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. August 15 will average below in the northern, about in the southern and above normal in the Pacific slope states. Rainfall for the same week will be below normal in the great central valleys, eastern and southern states, above in and near the Rocky mountain countries and about in the Pacific coast states.

The month of August will be dry in the great crop producing districts of the Mississippi valley and eastward to the Atlantic; also 200 miles west of the Mississippi.

In the upper Missouri valley, western parts of Texas, Kansas and Nebraska, in Manitoba and the Rocky mountain countries, generally, an excess of rain will fall.

In the drouth districts mentioned above temperature of the month will average above normal and in the wet districts below.

The weather of this month will have a tendency to increase the price of corn if combinations permit supply and demand to affect prices.

What effects it will have upon cotton depends on the condition of cotton at the beginning of August.

The first week in August will be cool east of the Rockies and warm west. In the northern states the first half of August will average cool and the last half about normal.

In the southern states the hot period will occur from 10th to 21st, with cool first and last weeks of the month.

Severe storms may be expected not far from 18th of August.

A Free Bridge.

The Supreme court has reversed the decision of Judge C. R. Savidge, in the case of Seabolt vs. the commissioners of Northumberland county, in the matter of building a free bridge over the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, at East Lewisburg. Northumberland and Union counties will now have the bridge to pay for. Northumberland bearing three-fourths of the cost.

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

—Headquarters for Clothing, Boots and Shoes.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

CONDITIONS UPON WHICH PEACE WILL BE DECLARED.

The Iron Hand will Deal Sternly with the Treacherous Nation.—They will be Closely Watched.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—While there is some criticism of the terms of peace offered Spain, in answer to its request, and which the French ambassador acting as Spanish Minister, has accepted, the general impression is, that on the whole, the administration has acquitted itself very creditably in handling this matter as far as it has gone. The terms require Spain to withdraw its troops at its own expense from Cuba and Porto Rico; to pay all just claims of Americans for property destroyed in Cuba; the U. S. explicitly disclaims any responsibility whatever for bonds issued by Spain and secured by its revenues from either Cuba or Porto Rico—a decided check to the scheme which certain Americans have been trying to work in behalf of the European holders of that class of Spanish bonds; and the final disposition of the Philippines is left open to be settled as we may see fit. One man's guess is about as good as another as to what will be the next step of the tricky Spaniards. Any other country might be counted upon to follow the recommendations of its accredited minister, but Spain cannot be counted upon to do anything.

Commissary General Eagan of the army is out in an interview replying to a letter written by R. B. Roosevelt, a New York lawyer, charging that there was either "shameful incapacity or infamous dishonesty" in the commissary department, and that neither enough, nor proper food had been furnished the men at the front. Eagan's reply is what the boys call "hot stuff;" he calls Roosevelt several kinds of a notoriety liar, and says his letter was "a low libellous, scandalous villification of honest men."

Surgeon General Sternberg admits that although more than 5,000 of Gen. Shafter's men are now down with the fever, that he thinks the worst is yet to come. The only consoling thing about the situation is the small number of fatalities among the fever patients, but the disease may assume a more malignant type at any time.

When General Miles landed at a Porto Rican port that was not the one the administration expected him to land at, there was considerable growling in administration circles, and even talk of Miles being censured for not having obeyed orders, but as soon as the news of his successful occupation, without loss of life, of much territory including a number of towns, it was denied that any such talk had been indulged in. "Nothing succeeds like success" you know. Had Miles met with any reverses, he would at once have been made a scape-goat.

Representative Davey, of Louisiana, whose vigorous presentation of facts acquired during a stay of one week in the camp at Miami, Fla., caused the war department to issue orders transferring the troops from that point to Jacksonville, does not mince words in describing the condition of those troops and expressing the opinion that somebody was blameable for the mismanagement which he said had debilitated and disheartened hundreds of the men. To show that he had not exaggerated the situation, Mr. Davey pointed to the official record of nine hundred men on the sicklist at one time in a camp of two brigades, calling attention to the fact that the men being from Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas, were practically all immunes, so far as climate conditions were concerned. One would suppose that canteens would be one of the first things provided for soldiers in a summer campaign, yet when Mr. Davey arrived in camp he found that there was only one canteen for seven men, and when he left a week later, there were half of the men still without canteens.

It is a chestnut with whiskers on it to say the civil service commission is a humbug, but in view of the fact that these truly good men, who draw big salaries for professing goodness, have just officially reduced a clerk in the employ of the commission one grade, for alleged inefficiency, and that this same clerk as a witness before the Senate Civil Service Committee, some months ago, had testified to methods in use by the commission that even a mugwump would not call reform, it seems necessary to say it again.

There are plenty of men in Washington who make no bones of calling the printing of Grosvenor's tissue of misrepresentations in a belated issue of the Congressional Record, after his request for permission to print it was refused by the House, as downright dishonesty. Secretary Kerr, of the Democratic Congressional campaign committee says the committee regards the printing of the speech, under the circumstances, as a disgrace, and while on the subject he added: "Unanimous consent was refused him by the House and the management of the Record was at fault for allowing it to appear in that publication. The speech will not be of any great value as a campaign document. The very circumstance under which it has appeared discredits it. Democrats have been loyal to the war. We have favored support for the army and navy, but we did not agree to the saddling of an unnecessary bonded debt upon the country. Grosvenor's speech will be challenged everywhere it is circulated.

Trouble for Us in the Philippines.

Admiral Dewey on July 30 cabled that the Philippine insurgents had assumed a bold attitude of defiance. Without mincing his words, Admiral Dewey announced that there were strong indications that the Philippine insurgents themselves would have to be fought. Based on his depiction of the gravity of the situation there, it would take 150,000 soldiers from this country to cope with the insurgents throughout all the islands.

Interest in Aguinaldo was increased by the receipt at the War Department during the day of a dispatch from General Merritt of such a character that the officials did not think it advisable to make it public.

All that could be learned of the contents of the cablegram was that it informed the department General Merritt would require a force of 50,000 men to carry on operations against the Spaniards and maintain order in the region about Manila after the city had been surrendered by Captain General Augustin.

It has been thought in Washington for some time that the friction between Aguinaldo and the American commanders was likely to come to a head as soon as the latter undertook to make a forward movement on Manila.

From the temper Aguinaldo has shown since he began to make headway against the Spaniards about Cavite there is little doubt he would endeavor to share in the honors of the surrender of Manila and endeavor to participate in the government of the city after it had passed from Spanish control.

It is certain, however, that these pretensions of the insurgent chief would be ignored and resisted by General Merritt and Admiral Dewey, thus bringing on the open breach which for some time has been feared. No doubt exists that such a break is expected in Washington, as well as at the American headquarters at Cavite, as shown by General Merritt's request for 30,000 troops in addition to the 20,000 now assigned to his command in the Philippines.

Yellowstone Park and Omaha Exposition

The Yellowstone National Park is unquestionably one of the most interesting regions on the globe, for within it is displayed the greatest collection of nature's manifold wonders. Indeed this mountain-bound plateau, high up on the summit of the everlasting Rockies, is a veritable play-ground for the world's giant forces.

The personally-conducted tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which leaves New York on September 1, affords the most satisfactory means of visiting this wonderland and viewing its marvelous features. A stop of two days will be made on the return trip at Omaha, affording an opportunity to visit the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Tourists will travel be special train of Pullman smoking, dining, sleeping and observation cars in each direction. Eight days will be spent in the Park. A stop will also be made returning at Chicago. The round-trip rate, $225 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, $230 from Pittsburg, covers all necessary expenses.

For detailed itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196, Broadway, New York, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. aug4-3t

Help the Soldiers.

The citizens of Centre Hall are cordially invited to attend a meeting in the Evangelical church, Centre Hall, Friday evening, at 7:30, to make proper arrangements to solicit such articles that will alleviate the sufferings of our boys from Centre county.

By order of Committee.

Some time ago, a little bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy fell into my hands, just at a time when my two-year-old boy was terribly afflicted. His bowels were beyond control. We had tried many remedies, to no purpose, but the little bottle of Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy speedily cured him. —William F. Jones, Oglesby, Ga. For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

A Mid-Summer Wish.

These Summer days,
In burning haze
I rather wish
I were a fish;
Or, say a frog
In some wet bog,
With naught to do
The long day through
But soak and croak,
And croak and soak.

Harper's Bazaar.

Do naught in spite,
It's satan's fight;
Nor be a fool
As another's tool.

Picnic; picnic; picnic; picnic; pic-.

Dr. Emerick did the first squirting from the new mains.

The wheat crop in Union county did not turn out very large.

William E. Tate, State College, was granted a pension, $6.

Dr. Emerick, is bound to have water and so he taps both plants.

Will Mitterling bought up a car load of cows in one day in Nittany valley, last Friday.

The price contractor Malone is to get for the boro' reservoir, is $1030 as we are informed.

The rainfall last evening was .25, and at night .70, total .95, or within a trifle of an inch.

Twenty-eight tickets were sold at this station this morning for the Luther League pic-nic at Island Park.

The hot term still continues, fortunately an occasional thunder gust prevents the drooping of vegetation.

Ex-governor Beaver will be one of the speakers at the Farmers' Institute and Harvest Home pic-nic, on 11.

Ex-sheriff Spangler is on a ten days' visit to his old home and friends in Snyder county. Used 'en reckt, Buwe.

Mr. Chatham, of Boston, father-in-law of merchant G. O. Benner, is making his home with the latter in this place.

The tapping of the boro' mains is not charged to the user, but goes to the boro' expense and is part of the taxation.

Rev. Rearick's appointments for August 7; At Centre Hall at 7 p. m.; at Spring Mills at 10 a. m.; at Tusseyville at 2 p. m.

Sam Stover, down the road, says his potatoes are so small he must look twice to see one. We can lend him our magnifying glass.

Don't encourage the whisperer by accepting his malicious insinuations, and don't aid his dirty work by retailing his inventions.—Altoona Tribune.

J. P. Gephart, a farmer of Zion, raised 1,200 quarts of red raspberries on a half acre of ground this season and sold them all for eight cents a quart.

Don't fail to attend the farmers' institute and harvest home pic-nic, on Thursday, August 11th, on Grange Park, Centre Hall. A grand big time for one day only.

George Grubb, of Nittany Hall, died on July 26, of grinder's consumption. He was an axe-grinder by trade and 46 years of age. He is survived by a wife and eight children.

Another streak of luck has come to Wm. G. Hoffer, besides a nomination for congress in Kansas. The Lincoln Sentinel says it came a few nights ago, and it is a great big boy! Congratulations, Will.

Under the foundation of John L. Detweiler's home, in the city of York, Pa., the first story of an old stone fort, erected there by Lord Baltimore, in 1680, has just been rediscovered, in good condition.

The Centre Co. Farmers' Institute and Harvest Home Basket Picnic, for one day, at Centre Hall, August, 11. Half fare on railroads. Mr. Woodward, member of the state board of agriculture, has effected all necessary arrangements to make it a grand success.

It appears that taxpayers digging to tap or make repairs on their service pipe connected with the old plant must go to the inconvenience of getting a permit; but on the new plant this is not exacted. This is not serving all alike, but that makes no difference.

Evil companionship tends to corrupt one and, at the best, brings one under suspicion. Yet it is not wrong to strive to make friends of those who have wandered from the path of integrity. Who knows how much good one may do by a word in season or a sympathetic act.

The pipe for the new water plant has been laid, and three or four taps have been made. We are informed that the reservoir so far as constructed, threatens to be a failure, the contractor claiming it is through no fault of his, since he only followed instructions and that his plans were not heeded. Hope not so serious.

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

The Wild Carrot Weed---Quack Grass on Sandy Soil---Harrow for Cultivating Corn ---The Shepherd's Crook---Etc., Etc.

THE WILD CARROT WEED.

There is scarcely a weed that is more of a nuisance in pastured land than the wild carrot. It is a biennial, like the cultivated carrot, making only small growth the first season, but sending up seed stalks, and bearing its quota of seeds the second year. On poor land it grows very small, but seeds, even though the stalks are only a few inches high. It is hardest to crowd out on poor soil. Where the land is rich and seeded with clover, that will smother most of the plants the first season. If any escape the smothering they will grow up much higher than the clover. After a very heavy rain, so as to wet the soil several inches deep, the wild carrot may be pulled out by putting the hand low down and grasping the top of the root. It is not easy work, and the dust from carrot blossoms is often injurious to those who have severe colds or catarrh.—American Cultivator.

QUACK GRASS ON SANDY SOIL.

Where quack grass is fully established on sandy soil, its roots go down very deep, and it is harder to destroy than is quack in a soil that is clayey or loamy. In the latter, both air and light are better excluded from the quack roots than is possible where the soil is sandy. It is, besides, exceedingly difficult to plow or dig down deeply enough to bring all the quack roots to the surface. But as the quack roots secure permanent sod, they are of less disadvantage on sandy soil, which is often hard to get seeded with either grass or clover. In fact, some sandy soil farmers have told us that they considered the quack grass nearly as much advantage as detriment to their farms. But we have generally noticed that this avowal was made after determined but unsuccessful efforts to get rid of the quack grass, and their praise of its good qualities must, therefore, be taken with some allowance.

ABOUT SILOS.

Two silos built high and narrow are better than a single one which presents a larger surface to the air. Then we can feed from one at a time and expose the less area while feeding is in progress. The old way of cutting corn for the silo before the grain has formed has been wholly abandoned by good farmers. Wait until the stuff has some sustenance in it before trying to make it into feed. Cut it up, ears and all; and keep it well covered.

Results obtained by feeding the corn whether dry cured or kept in the silo, are essentially the same, but there is no doubt whatever that the silo offers much the less laborious way of storing the crop and feeding to the cattle, and in a way, too, which makes the farmer almost independent of the weather at harvest time, for the weather does not interfere much with work of filling the silo. Then the food is all chopped and ready for winter handling.—Farm News.

HANDINESS WITH TOOLS.

One of the most important qualifications needed in a farmer or one employed in farm work is that he have sufficient mechanical ability not merely to use farm tools, but if need be to repair them. This is more than ever true now that so much farm work is done through implements in which the horse, steam or wind power furnish the motive power, while the man's work is only to direct and keep the implement doing its work. Many of these farm tools require much mechanical ingenuity to keep them in order. An unskillful man in charge of a reaper or mower will not only fail to accomplish much, but he will very probably have a broken machine on his hands that it will require a good deal of expense to repair. It is far better to employ men as farm help who are ingenious enough to manage or repair all kinds of machinery, even though they require higher wages. It is this kind of skill that most surely commands good wages everywhere.

THE HARROW FOR CULTIVATING CORN.

The best implement I know of for cultivating corn is the common harrow, which I have used with success. When the corn is three to five inches high I go over the field with the harrow, being careful to have the horses walk astride the row each time. The work may appear wasteful at first. True it may pull down and cover some but to remedy this evil two, three or more young people or children follow with hoes made as follows: Take a piece of tough board 1x1 1-2 inches and six inches long tnd into it drive four or five three-inch wire nails one inch apart, get old broom or rake handles and fasten on for handles. These are easily made. I give one to each helper and take one myself. With these we follow the harrow, pulling up the down or covered corn, thus stirring the ground thoroughly, making a good job. The work is mere play. If need be I run the harrow over the other way across the field a few days later, thus pulverizing the ground and giving the corn a splendid start, following the harrow each time with the hoes. After this put on the one-horse cultivator or scuffer every eight or ten days until the tassels are on or you are out of sight in the corn. This was my mode of cultivation last summer and my neighbors admitted I had one of the finest corn fields in the neighborhood, with scarcely a hill missing.—John W. McKenzie, Canada, in American Agriculturist.

THE SHEPHERD'S CROOK.

How many herders in this country use a shepherd's crook, and how many men are there who know how to make one? Any blacksmith of ordinary ingenuity can make one with a little instruction. Take a rod of spring steel five-sixteenths of an inch thick; weld it to the socket of an old hoe handle, for the reception of the wooden handle; bend it into a hook about four inches long, an inch wide on the inside at the bulge, and seven-eights at the neck, so that it may spring open and close again on the leg; flatten it at the point and turn it out about an inch or more and back, with a roll or knob on the end, to prevent laceration of the sheep's leg. The wooden handle should be six or seven feet long. With the sheep hook in his hand the herder's labor is greatly lessened and simplified. If a ewe is to be caught it is clumsy and cruel to create an uproar and set all the other ewes and lambs to running about and trampling down the weakest. Instead of that let him quietly reach out with the hook and seize her by the leg, preferably a hind leg, and no great disturbance is created.

SPRAYING MIXTURE FORMULAS.

Paris Green—For destroying insects. Mix one pound paris green, three pounds fresh stone lime and 100 to 200 gallons water. Stir well and don't allow to settle while being used.

Arsenate of Lead—For destroying insects. Mix eleven ounces acetate of lead, four ounces arsenate of soda and 100 to 200 gallons water. Mix the acetate of lead and arsenate of soda separately in about a gallon of warm water, then mix all together.

Bordeaux Mixture—Make a solution containing five pounds sulphate of copper (blue vitriol), five pounds lime and forty-five to fifty gallons water. When applied to orchards paris green should be added to it in the proportion of one-half pound to each forty-five or fifty gallons, thus making a combined insecticide and fungicide. On preparing this solution, take a barrel filled with water and put the lime and paris green in immediately. Then put the sulphate of copper in a porous bag and hang it in the barrel. When copper is all or nearly all dissolved the mixture is ready for use.

Hellebore—Used dry or mixed with water in the proportion of one ounce to two gallons. Is an internal poison but kills some insects by contact.

Whale-oil Soap—For plant lice and other sucking insects on plant in foliage, use one pound of soap dissolved in five gallons water. For San Jose and other scale insects, two pounds of soap to one gallon of water.

Kerosene—This should be applied in the form of a very fine spray at a time when the tree is perfectly dry. Should not be used on damp or cloudy days.

Kerosene and Water—Mix together under pressure in any proportion desired.

Kerosene Emulsion—For destroying sucking insects. Dissolve one-half pound whale-oil soap in one gallon heated water. While hot remove from fire and add two gallons kerosene. Stir mixture until a creamy mass. This thickens on cooling and can be kept indefinitely and diluted with ten or fifteen volumes of water when desired for use.

Tobacco—An excellent contact poison prepared by steeping one pound tobacco or tobacco stems in two gallons of water.—Orange Judd Farmer.

ORCHARD AND FRUIT GARDEN CULTURE.

Trees and fruiting plants in general need fertilizers, but they require tillage more. Cultivation is the key note of successful fruit culture. To seed a growing orchard down to grass is certainly a most unwise and unscientific practice. We should regard our trees as we regard crops of corn and potatoes, and whoever heard of sowing down these last named crops to grass. No, we want a loose, mellow soil, to admit sun and air, to promote growth and thrift. We do not wish any crop in our orchard. Let the fruit have all the room and moisture and fertility there is. Keep the cultivation moving, surely until August, to render the soil friable and to conserve moisture.

This matter of tillage cannot be too strongly emphasized.

The really rational mode of pruning is to use principally the thumb and finger for the work, that is, visit the orchard frequently during the growing season, remove surplus branches while they are still in the bud or tender shoots. Why allow the tree to expend much vitality in producing wood which must be eventually cut away? Better by far only allow what wood is actually needed to be grown, and reserve all remaining energy for producing fruit buds and fruit.

The less sawing done in an orchard the better. I do not by any means advise withholding the saw if it be needed.

Scientific pruning is really very needful to successful fruit culture. What I do mean is to urge growers to as far as possible prune the young shoots and thus do away with the necessity of large use of axe or saw.

Thinning is another vital principle of fruit culture. It often requires some courage to thin fruit as it should be done. It seems to be a loss and a pity to destroy so many fine specimens of growing peaches, plums, etc.; but it must be done to secure highest results. Surely one large fruit is worth more than two small ones.

The large one not only sells for more but exhausts the tree less than the two small ones.

We cannot afford to allow a tree to over bear. It means a sure loss.—M. Summer Perkins in Farm, Field and Fireside.

OUR DEADLY FOUR-INCH GUNS.

A Favorite on Board the Best Ships of the Navy.

In every engagement which permits their use, we read of the effective work done by the four-inch guns of the Navy. The main batteries of all four-inch rapid fire rifles, which are altogether the most popular weapons in the service for offensive and defensive purposes on the lighter vessels. The Castine, the Helena, the Machias, the Nashville, and the Wilmington are each equipped with eight of these guns, while the Annapolis, the Marietta, the Newport, the Princeton, the Vicksburg and the Wheeling each mount six of them. The Bancroft relies upon four, and the Dolphin upon two as their chief fighting powers.

Even the formidable Iowa has six of them upon her superstructure to deter the approach of torpedo boats, and the armored cruiser New York mounts twelve in her secondary battery. The fastest two vessels in the navy, the Columbia and the Minneapolis, have eight apiece, and the double-turret monitor Puritan is provided with six to support her four 12-inch monsters. The chief advantage of these guns lies in their extreme rapidity of fire and ease of manipulation, while their penetrating power at all ranges enables their projectiles easily to pierce all unarmored cruisers and lightly protected gun positions.

This gun of four inches calibre weighs, without its mount, 1 1-2 tons, or exactly 3,400 pounds. Its length is 13.7 feet, and its greatest outside diameter is 13 inches, its total length of bore being 157.5 inches, and the length of rifle bore 128.12 inches. The twist of its rifle begins at zero and increases to one in 25, there being 30 grooves. It fires a 33-pound shell with 14 pounds of smokeless powder, which develops a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet a second and a muzzle energy of 915 foot tons. Such a shot will perforate a seven-inch plate near the muzzle and will go clear through a five-inch plate at 1,500 yards' distance. Ordinary crews on all the gunboats get a rapidity of fire of six a minute out of these 4-inch rifles, four men handling the ammunition, while two sight the piece and fire it.

This speed enables a 4-inch gun to throw as much weight in a given time as the 5-inch rifle, which is practically twice its size, the latter weighing three tons and firing under the best conditions four 50-pound shells in a minute. The best penetration of the 5-inch rifle is barely an inch more than that of the four-inch at all ranges, but in ten minutes the 4-inch gun will throw 60 well aimed shots, while the 5-inch cannot be relied upon to throw more than 30.

A Man's Chance of Life.

In the English Illustrated Magazine, Mr. J. Holt Schooling works out some interesting results as regards the chances of males at ages 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90, living for 10 years more, 20 years more, 30 years more, etc. For example, as regards 1,000 men aged 20, 939 of them "live 10 years more," i. e., to age 30; that is, 94 per cent. live to age 36 and 6 per cent. do not, so the chance at age 20 to live to age 30 is not quite 16 to 1 in favor of living. Similarly, 559 out of 1,000 "live 40 years more," i. e., to age 60, so that the odds in favor of a man aged 20 living to age 60 are 65 to 44, say 5 to 4, in sporting phrase. Again, as only 10 out of the 1,000 "live 70 years more," i. e., to age 90, the chance of a man aged 20 attaining age 90 is only 1 in 100, or odds of 99 to 1 against him. As to the chances for men aged 50, 770 per 1,000 live 10 years more, i. e., to age 60; therefore, we may say the chance of a man aged 50 living to 60 is represented by odds of 77 to 23, or about 7 to 2 in favor of the man aged 50 living 10 years more. This chance, favorable as it is, is of course not nearly as great as the 16 to 1 chance in favor of a man aged 20 living to age 30. Glancing at men aged 70 we see that only 335 per 1,000 live 10 years more, i. e., to age 80; this means that 34 per 100 live the 10 years and 66 per 100 do not, so the chance at age 70 of a man living to age 80 is represented by the odds of 2 to 1 against him. As for men aged 90, of 1,000 men alive at age 90, only 4 live to age 100. Thus at age 90, the chance of living 10 years is very small, it being represented by the long odds of 249 to 1 against the man—quite an outside chance.

Protection From Flying Splinters.

In the old wooden vessels of former times, casualties from flying splinters were often as great as those caused by actual shot and shell; and to stop these, nettings of stout rope, thickly tarred and then sanded, were placed next to the sides of the ship. Similar nettings are still used, but they are now made of steel rope, or of ordinary rope and leather, or are woven into a thick mat, which is quite efficacious against small pieces of bursting shell. In addition, many ships are now fitted with steel traverses or bulkheads, placed crosswise of the ship, between the guns, and these also serve to prevent destruction of life by flying fragments.—New York Independent.

Restaurant dining is becoming more than ever the rage in London, England.

Artificial legs and arms were in use in Egypt as early as B. C. 760.

AFRAID OF INDIANS.

Terror Vanished When the Red Men Began to Sing a Hymn.

About sixty-five years ago, says a writer in the Montreal Witness, two youths came from Scotland, and struck out for the wilderness of Oxford County, in what was then Upper Canada. They had heard that Indians might be found in the region, and they kept a sharp and somewhat fearful watch. Nearing their destination, they encamped one chilly night by the side of a stream. While they were getting their lunch, hovering over the fire, they were overwhelmed with astonishment and fear by seeing a small band of Indians suddenly arrive.

As it was too late to try to escape, and as the Indians were too many to fight, the young fellows decided to parley with the savages; but their "parleying" was rendered of no effect by the fact that while the Indians spoke not a word of English the Scotch boys were totally ignorant of the sign language in which the Indians tried to converse.

But presently the savages made a gesture which the boys understood. It was a beckoning sign and plainly meant come along.

"Well," said one of the boys to the other, "it is evident that we have got to die, and we may as well die at their camp as here."

"In any event we will die like men," said the other.

"We will."

So they started along, following the Indians, or rather followed by them. Soon they reached a large Indian lodge which they entered. The Indians beckoned to them to sit down in front of a large fire in the center of the lodge, which was directly beneath a hole in the roof that served for chimney, window and ventilator.

The Indians offered them food, but appetite had been scared out of them. The Indians ate and then got out hatchets and knives.

"Our time has come," said one of the boys.

"So it seems," said the other, "but let us sell our lives dearly."

However instead of falling upon them with the weapons, the Indians procured a lot of strips of ashwood and went to work making baskets, stripping, measuring, splitting and bending the wood. The boys were a little reassured and yet they agreed that probably the savages would pretend to fall asleep and would murder them in the night. They resolved that but one of them should lie down, while the other would sit up and watch, each taking his turn.

After the Indians had worked at basket making for some time, one of them, who seemed to be a sort of chief, suddenly gave a yell that froze the blood in both boys' veins. The Indians threw down their implements and formed in a circle about the fire, and the white boys. The terrible ceremony of death was about to begin.

Then the chief Indian sounded a note with his voice, and all the Indians began to sing. But what was it that they were singing? The Scotch boys, piously reared, knew the tune well; it was the one to which they were accustomed to sing the words:

How pleased and blest was I
To hear the people cry,
"Come, let us seek our God to-day."

The boys looked at each other in astonishment, and when the Indians had sung this song—in their own language, of course—they sung a greater and more thrilling one, "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me."

The fears of the boys were gone. In their own tongue, they joined in the song with more unction, no doubt, than they had ever before known in singing it; and when the Indians had finished their devotions, for it was with a devotional purpose that they had sung, the boys lay down to sleep and slept soundly in the warmth of the fire.

The tribe was one which had been visited by missionaries, and the men had no other purpose than one of grateful hospitality in bringing these wandering white youths to their lodge.

The next morning they ate with gusto the food which their hosts offered them, and expressing their thanks as best they could, went their way.

What Two Flags Represent.

England's national flag has been called "a triplet of crosses," for it is composed of the cross of St. George, the cross of St. Andrew, and the cross of St. Patrick. Thus: The flag of "St. George for merrie England," a red cross on a white ground, the red lines drawn straight from top to bottom, and from side to side; the flag of St. Andrew for Scotland, a white cross on a blue ground; the flag of St. Patrick for Ireland, a red cross on a white ground, the narrow red lines drawn from corner to corner. By placing the cross of St. George on that of St. Andrew we have "the Jack," as ordered in 1606 by James I, whose signature was always "Jacques;" hence the expression, "the Jack." By laying the cross of St. Patrick over that of St. Andrew and then placing that of St. George over both, we have "the Union Jack," as borne since the union with Ireland in 1800. An eloquent Canadian writer finds that the American flag and the English flag wave together with singular beauty and harmony, "the one proclaiming the starry heavens, symbolical of God's infinite power—the other emblematic of his greatest work, the redemption of mankind.

The Origin of Blue Blood.

After the Moors were driven out of Spain the aristocracy of Spain was held to consist of those who traced their lineage back to the time before the Moorish conquest. These people were whiter than those who had been mixed with Moorish blood. The veins upon their hands were blue, while the blood of the masses, contaminated by the Moorish infusion, showed black upon their hands and faces. So the white Spaniards came to declare that their blood was "blue," while that of the common people was black. The phrase passed to France, where it had no such significance, and thence came to England and America. It is now used arbitrarily to designate old aristocracy or families proud of their ancestry.—New York Tribune.

THE GUNS OF THE LADRONES.

Old Cannon to be Found in the Islands of the South Pacific.

A cannon being too big to be mislaid, it is generally known what becomes of old guns. The smoothbores of the civil war are known to have been used up in soldiers' monuments and G. A. R. emblems. Condemned cannon of an earlier period now keep the peace in many coastwise towns, buried at street corners to the trunnions and presenting upward either the cascabel or the muzzle blocked with an old cannon ball shrunk in. The old forts and the military museums account for a few more. But these uses cannot account for all the big guns of the past, and the melting pot is supposed to have received the rest of this metal of war.

Much of the antique ordnance has been melted down into the pots and pans of peace, but there are very many thousands of ancient cannon scattered all over the Pacific and the East Indies. It causes the experienced island no more surprise to find ancient founders' names on the guns lying in the grass of savage towns than the trader in Africa feels at discovering still in use the muskets that served their turn in the wars of Marlborough. Some of these guns were mounted and emplaced by exploring expeditions of old, when new-found territory was calmly taken by the first comer. Such are the guns at Nukahiva and Hiva-oa which tell the tale of the time when Americans annexed the Marquesas and built up a navy in the Pacific to defend them. Such, too, are the guns at San Juan of the Ladrones, which the Manila expedition has just seized. While none of the batteries at San Juan is modern or efficient, one is conspicuously inefficient. This is a bastion so placed as to protect the old careening beach on which the galleons were hove down to make ready for the long voyage to Acapulco. These guns, richly decorated and piously dedicated, date back to the time when the whole Pacific was a Spanish lake closed to all adventurers, but the stately march of the plate galleons between Manila and Mexico. Some of the guns in this bastion are old enough to have seen service when Drake pried open the rich Pacific.

Others of these guns are pirates' loot from armed merchantmen. Of such acquisition are the many guns in the beach towns of Mindoro and Mindanao and other southern Philippines, where piracy was relinquished only when its profits vanished as the gunboats patrolled the straits. But the biggest trade in old cannon used to be carried on in the South Seas. Every whaler carried a supply as ballast bound out, and each gun was a thing of value at the islands. For a cannon and one keg of powder any savage chief was glad to equip the whaler with all the kanakas needed for boats' crews. Each chief was anxious to make a show of ordnance, and could not have too many cannon. The guns were seldom mounted; if fired at all they were loaded just as they lay haphazard on the ground, and the one object was to make a noise. The guns are still there on the islands, but the civilized races have put a taboo on powder, and it is long since the South Sea Islanders have heard the sound of their neglected artillery.—New York Sun.

Uncomfortably Near to Fame.

Some lawyers were talking the other day in a Piscataquis town about the quick wit of Chief Justice Peters. To illustrate one of them told a story of what occurred once upon a time between Peters and "Old Cornelius," the porter of a big hotel in Bangor.

The chief justice was then plain Mr Peters. He had boarded at the hotel for several years and as a matter of course had had a good many frolics and good times there, all of which were fully within Cornelius's knowledge. One day Cornelius came to him in great seriousness. "Mr. Peters," he began, "I am going to publish a book telling my experiences and recollections since I have been porter in the house. How many copies will you take?"

"Thunderation, Cornelius!" replied Mr. Peters instantly, "if you are going to tell what you know, I'll take the whole edition."—Lewiston, Me., Journal.

Austrian Army Shelter Tent.

The Austrians have recently adopted for their army a shelter tent, which when not pitched, is separated into pieces cut to fold over and form storm coats for the soldiers. The material is a light, strong, waterproof linen, bound along the edges with wire braid and provided with cords, which serve the double purpose of fastening either the tent or coat. Upon halting for a night the soldiers remove or unpack their coats in pairs, tie them together and form their tent upon their two rifles, which, with bayonets fixed, are stuck into the ground to form tent poles.

There was a striking clock in Westminster Abbey in 1638.

MADE A REPUTATION.

An Erudite Man's Conversation With a Boy and the Result.

Some good men are naturally such teachers, and so full of benevolence, especially toward the young, that they cannot help spreading wisdom wherever they grow. That the seed may fall upon stony ground is proved by a story which a gentleman, who went hunting into the interior of Nova Scotia, tells in a letter.

The hunter was carried sixteen miles at night by a boy sixteen years old and a horse fifteen years old. The ride was tedious, and the boy driver was inclined to fall asleep. The hunter, therefore, thought to interest him in something.

"I see we are going due west," he said.

"How do you know that?" asked the boy. "Was you ever here before?"

"No, but there is the North Star."

"How do you know it's the North Star?"

"Why there are the pointers."

"What pointers?"

The hunter explained, and told the boy how to find the North Star. The boy seemed wide awake now, and the hunter went on to give him his first lesson in astronomy, telling him how Jupiter was 1300 times as large as the earth, and how Mars showed changes of seasons, how it held bays, and apparent canals and so forth, and how it was supposed by many to have intelligent inhabitants.

When, after his hunting, the stranger returned to the town where he had hired the conveyance and the boy, he found that the people seemed to have a certain humorous interest in him. It was so evident that he was the object of some curiosity that he made inquiries and finally found a man who could tell him.

"Why," said his informant, "you've made a great reputation for yourself around here."

"In what way?"

"Oh, the kid that drove you over to —— the other night came back the next day and told all the 'setters' at the hotel that of all the liars he ever heard, you were the slickest."

"What lie did I tell him?"

"The boy said that you pretended to know the number of miles to the sun, and that you pointed to a star that you said was called 'Jumpter,' and that you said it was 1300 times bigger than this world, and that you pointed to another star that you said was one where folks lived."

"'Oh,' says that boy, 'you just ought to hear him! He's a peach. Old Haskins ain't in it with that feller for lyin'. I tell you he's the biggest liar in Nova Scotia. I'll point him out to you when he comes back.'"

The boy had pointed him out, and he was at the moment enjoying the reputation of the champion of all the liars who had ever come to Nova Scotia.

Riveting Electrically.

One of the new phases of electricity about shipyards is for electrical riveting, this being claimed to be a more efficient system than either the pneumatic or hydraulic. If a central generating station and system of transmission wires is already a part of the yard, and there are very few yards where this is not the condition, electrical riveters will be less expensive than laying down any other system. As regards quantity of work, an electrical machine is stated to do 1,200 rivets in a day of ten hours with three men and a boy. The electrical riveting machine can be moved about at will and will work in any position. The pressure of the die for various sizes of work is easily regulated in the machine by an electro-magnetic clutch so that only the necessary amount of work is done to suit the size of rivet.—Pittsburg Post.

About Coughs.

Every person who coughs should not alarm himself with the idea that he is in a bad way. Experience has convinced us of a fact that there are two distinct kinds of coughs—one proceeding from an affection of the lungs and air-tubes, as in a cold, the other proceeding from effervescence in the stomach. The lungs cough is a symptom which all know to require attention, lest serious consequences ensue. The stomach cough is a much more simple matter, and may easily be got quit of. It is caused by the food and drink which are put into the stomach effervescing, and producing an irritation. A knowledge of this fact ought to lead persons so affected to ponder a little on the nature of their ailment and the tone of their digestive powers. —New York Ledger.

A New Method of Handling Grain.

The conveying of large quantities of grain from one point to another is frequently attended with very serious loss, and plans of all sorts have been adopted at one time or another to avoid this waste. One of the newest ideas in this line is the carrying of grain in tight boxes or tanks and transferring it from one receptacle to another by what is equivalent to pumping. Flexible pipes are distributed through the tanks and powerful engines draw the grain in at one end of these pipes and deliver it at another, very much as water is conveyed. In addition to ease and rapidity of handling it is claimed that the grain is benefited by the current of air which naturally passes through it during this pumping process.—New York Ledger.

In Illinois during the past year 118 coal mines were abandoned and 79 mines opened.

Artificial limbs are usually made of willow on account of its lightness.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c. 25c. 50c.

The trees of life are surrounded by human quails prophesying rain. Anyone can be a rain prophet. It takes grace to be a prophet of sunshine.—Ram's Horn.

Weak Stomach

Sensitive to every little indiscretion in eating, even to exposure to draughts and to over-perspiration—this condition is pleasantly, positively and permanently overcome by the magic tonic touch of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which literally "makes weak stomachs strong." It also creates an appetite—makes you feel real hungry, and drives away all symptoms of dyspepsia. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Chorlock in Spring Grain.

If there appear yellow flowers scattered here and there through fields of oats or barley, when these cereals have grown a few inches high, it is a sign that the field needs attention and weeding. This yellow flower belongs to the mustard family, and is an intolerable pest in spring grain. It only grows on ground disturbed in spring. Each plant bears hundreds to thousands of seeds, and as these will lie in the ground for years, and only grow when the ground is spring plowed, they soon make the growing of spring grain impossible. Wherever this pest abounds seeding should be done with winter wheat or rye, and no spring cultivation of these grains can be allowed, as this will start the weed to growing, just as it would in spring grain.

The temptation overcome by the boy is not encountered in the career of the man.

A LIVING WITNESS.

Mrs. Hoffman Describes How She Wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for Advice, and Is Now Well.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before using your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer. I have been sick for months, was troubled with severe pain in both sides of abdomen, sore feeling in lower part of bowels, also suffered with dizziness, headache, and could not sleep. I wrote you a letter describing my case and asking your advice. You replied telling me just what to do. I followed your directions, and cannot praise your medicine enough for what it has done for me. Many thanks to you for your advice. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me, and I will recommend it to my friends.—Mrs. FLORENCE R. HOFFMAN, 512 Roland St., Canton, O.

The condition described by Mrs. Hoffman will appeal to many women, yet lots of sick women struggle on with their daily tasks disregarding the urgent warnings until overtaken by actual collapse.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometimes past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."
WILHELMINA NAGEL.
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

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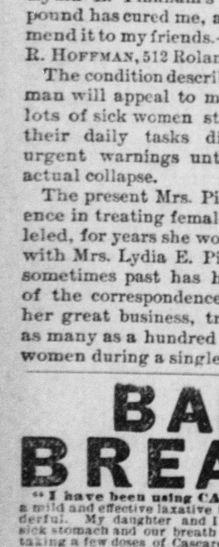

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

"Silver Wings" the Subject—Lives of the Christian and the Unbeliever Contrasted—Scenes at the Deathbed of Napoleon and Voltaire Compared With Death of Paul.

TEXT: "Though ye have lain among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold."—Psalms lxviii; 13.

I suppose you know what the Israelites did down in Egyptian serfdom. They made bricks. Amid the utensils of the brick kiln there were also other utensils of cookery—the kettles, the pots, the pans, with which they prepared their daily food, and when these slaves, tired of the day's work lay down to rest, they lay down amid the implements of cookery and the implements of hard work. When they arose in the morning they found their garments covered with the clay and the smoke and the dust, and besmirched and begrimed with the utensils of cookery. But after awhile the Lord broke up that slavery, and He took these poor slaves into a land where they had better garb, bright and clean and beautiful apparel. No more bricks for them to make. Let Pharaoh make his own bricks. When David in my text comes to describe the transition of these poor Israelites from their bondage amid the brick kilns into the glorious emancipation for which God had prepared them, he says: "Though ye have lain among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold."

Miss Whately, the author of a celebrated book, "Life in Egypt," said she sometimes saw people in the East cooking their food on the tops of houses, and that she had often seen, just before sundown, pigeons, doves, which had, during the heat of the day, been hiding among the kettles and the pans with which the food was prepared, picking up the crumbs that they might find, just about the hour of sunset spread their wings and fly heavenward, entirely unsoiled by the region in which they had moved, for the pigeon is a very cleanly bird. And as these pigeons flew away the setting sun would throw silver on their wings and gold on their breasts. So you see it was not a far-fetched simile or an unnatural comparison, when David, in my text, says to these emaciated Israelites, and says to all those who are brought out of any kind of trouble into any kind of spiritual joy, "Though ye have lain among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold."

I am going to preach something this morning which some of you do not believe, and that is that the grandest possible adornment is the religion of Jesus Christ. There are a great many people who suppose that religion is a very different thing from what it really is. The reason men condemn the Bible is because they do not understand the Bible; they have not properly examined it. Dr. Johnson said that Hume told a minister in his bishopric of Durham that he had never particularly examined the New Testament, yet all his life warring against it. Halley, the astronomer, announced his skepticism to Sir Isaac Newton, and Sir Isaac Newton said: "Now, sir, I have examined the subject, and you have not, and I am ashamed that you, professing to be a philosopher, consent to condemn a thing you never examined." And so men reject the religion of Jesus Christ because they really have never investigated it. They think it something impractical, something that will not work, something Pecksniffian, something hypocritical, something repulsive, when it is so bright and so beautiful, you might compare it to a dove, its wings covered with silver and its feathers with yellow gold.

To enter the religious life is to put yourself in the pardon, the comfort, the companionship, the omnipotence of the illustrious Christ, the Saviour of one world and the chief joy of another. The storm His frown; the sunlight His smile; the spring morning His breath; the earthquake the stamp of His foot; the thunder the whisper of His voice; the ocean a drop on the tip of His finger; heaven a sparkle on the bosom of His love; eternity the twinkling of His eye; the universe the flying dust of His chariot-wheels. Able to heal a heart-break, or hush a tempest, or drown a world, or flood immensity with His glory. What an uplifting thing to make such a Being our ally!

But how is it if a young man becomes a Christian? All through the gay circles where he associates, all through the business circles where he is known, there is commiseration. They say, "What a pity that a young man who had such bright prospects should so have been despoiled by those Christians, giving up all his worldly prospects for something which is of no particular present worth." Here is a young woman who becomes a Christian; her voice, her face, her manners the charm of the drawing-room. Now all through the social circle the whisper goes, "What a pity that such a bright light should have been extinguished, that such a graceful gait should be crippled, that such worldly prospects should be obliterated." Ah, my friends, it can be shown that religion's ways are ways of pleasantness, and that all her paths are peace; that religion, instead of being dark and doleful, and lachrymose, and repulsive, is bright and beautiful, fairer than a dove, its wings covered with silver and its feathers with yellow gold.

See, in the first place, what religion will do for a man's heart. I care not how cheerful a man may naturally be before conversion, conversion brings him up to a higher standard of cheerfulness. I do not say he will laugh any louder; I do not say but that he may stand back from some forms of hilarity in which he once indulged, but there comes into his soul an immense satisfaction. A young man, not a Christian, depends upon worldly successes to keep his spirits up. Now he is prospered, now he has large salary, now he has a beautiful wardrobe, now he has pleasant friends, now he has more money than he knows well how to spend; everything goes bright and well with him. But trouble comes—there are many young men in the house this morning who can testify out of their own experience that sometimes to young men trouble does come—his friends are gone, his salary is gone, his health is gone; he goes down, down. He becomes sour, cross, queer, misanthropic, blames the world, blames society, blames the church, blames everything; rushes perhaps, to the intoxicating cup to drown his trouble, but instead of drowning his trouble drowns his body and drowns his soul.

But there is a Christian young man. Trouble comes to him. Does he give up? No. He throws himself back on the resources of heaven. He says, "God is my Father. Out of all these disasters I shall pluck advantage for my soul. All the promises are mine—Christ is mine, Christian companionship is mine, heaven is mine. What though my apparel be worn out? Christ gives me a robe of righteousness. What though my money be gone? I have a title deed to the whole universe in the promise, all are yours. What though my worldly friends fall away? Ministering angels are my bodyguard. What though my fare be poor and my bread be scant? I sit at the King's banquet."

You and I have found out that people who pretend to be happy are not always happy. Look at that young man caricaturing the Christian religion, scoffing at everything good, going into roystering drunkenness, dashing the champagne bottle to the floor, rolling the glasses from the barroom counter, laughing, shouting, stamping the floor, shrieking. Is he happy? I will go to his midnight pillow. I will see him turn the gas off. I will ask myself if the pillow on which he sleeps is as soft as the pillow on which that pure young man sleeps. Ah! no. When he opens his eyes in the morning will the world be as bright to him as to that young man who retired at night saying his prayers, invoking God's blessing upon his own soul and the soul of his comrades, and father and mother and brother and sister far away? No, no. His laughter will ring out from the saloon so that you hear it as you pass by, but it is hollow laughter; in it is the snapping of heart strings and the rattle of prison gates. Happy! That young man happy? Let him fill high the bowl; he cannot drown an upbraiding conscience. Let the balls roll through the bowling-alley; the deep rumble and the sharp crack cannot overpower the voices of condemnation. Let him whirl in the dance of sin and temptation and death. All the brilliancy of the scene cannot make him forget the last look of his mother as he left home, when she said to him: "Now, my son, you will do right, I am sure you will do right; you will, won't you?" That young man happy? Why, across every night there flits the shadows of eternal darkness; there are adders coiled up in every cup; there are vultures of despair striking their iron beak into his heart; there are skeleton fingers of grief pinching at the throat. I come in amid the clicking of the glasses, and under the flashing of the chandeliers, and I cry, "Woe! woe! woe! The way of the ungodly shall perish. There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked. The way of transgressors is hard."

Oh, do you know of anything, my hearers, that is more beautiful than to see a young man start out for Christ? Here is some one falling; he lifts him up. Here is a vagabond boy; he introduces him to a mission school. Here is a family freezing to death, he carries them a scuttle of coal. There are eight hundred millions perishing in midnight heathen darkness; by all possible means he tries to send them the Gospel. He may be laughed at, and he may be sneered at, and he may be caricatured; but he is not ashamed to go everywhere, saying, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ. It is the power of God and the wisdom of God unto salvation." Such a young man can go through everything. There is no force on earth or in hell that can resist him.

I show you three spectacles. Spectacle the first: Napoleon passes by with the host that went down with him to Egypt, and up with him through Russia, and crossed the continent on the bleeding heart of which he set his iron heel, and across the quivering flesh of which went grinding the wheels of his gun carriages, in his dying moment asking his attendants to put on his military boot for him.

Spectacle the second: Voltaire, bright and learned and witty and eloquent, with tongue and voice and stratagem infernal, warring against God and poisoning whole kingdoms with his infidelity; yet applauded by clapping hands of thrones and empires and continents—his last words in delirium, supposing Christ standing by his bedside—his last words, "Crush that wretch."

Spectacle the third: Paul—Paul, the insignificant in person, thrust out from all refined association, scourged, spat on, hounded like a wild beast from city to city, yet trying to make the world good and heaven full; announcing resurrection to those who mourned at the barred gates of the dead; speaking consolations which light up the eyes of widowhood and orphanage and want with the glow of certain and eternal release; undaunted before those who could take his life, his cheek flushed with transport, and his eye on heaven; with one hand shaking defiance at all of the foes of earth and all the principalities of hell, and with the other hand beckoning messenger angels to come and bear him away, as he says, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand; I have fought the good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous judge, will give me."

Which of the three spectacles do you most admire? When the wind of death struck the conqueror and the infidel they were tossed like sea-gulls in a tempest, drenched of the wave and torn of the hurricane, their dismal voices heard through the everlasting storm, but when the wave and the wind of death struck Paul, like an albatross he made a throne of the tempest, and one day floated away into the calm, clear summer of heaven, brighter than the dove, its wings covered with silver and its feathers with yellow gold. Oh, are you not in love with such a religion—a religion that can do so much for a man while he lives, and so much for a man when he comes to die? I suppose you may have noticed the contrast between the departure of a Christian and the departure of an infidel. Deodorous, dying in a chagrin because he could not compose a joke equal to the joke uttered at the other end of the table. Zeuxis dying in a fit of laughter at the sketch of an aged woman—a sketch made by his own hands. Mazarin dying playing cards, his friend holding his hands because he was unable to hold them himself. All that on one side, compared with the departure of the Scotch minister, who said to his friends, "I have no interest as to whether I live or die; if I die I shall be with the Lord, and if I live the Lord will be with me." Or the last words of Washington, "It is well." Or the last words of Mcintosh, the learned and the great, "Happy." Or the last words of Hannah Moore, the Christian poetess, "Joy." Or those thousands of Christians who have gone, saying, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit. Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." "O death! where is thy sting? O grave! where is thy victory?" Behold the contrast. Behold the charm of the one; behold the darkness of the other. Now, I know it is very popular in this day for young men to think there is something more charming in scepticism than in religion. They are ashamed of the old-fashioned religion of the cross, and they pride themselves on their free thinking on all these subjects. My young friends, I want to tell you what I know from observation, that while skepticism is a beautiful land at the start, it is the great Sahara Desert at the last.

That I might woo you to a better life, and that I might show you the glories with which God clothes His dear children in heaven, I wish I could this morning swing back one of the twelve gates that there might dash upon your ear one shout of the triumph, that there might flame upon your eye one blaze of all the splendor. Oh, when I speak of that good land, you involuntarily think of some one there that you loved—father, mother, brother, sister, or dear little child garnered already. You want to know what they are doing this morning. I will tell you what they are doing. Singing. You want to know what they wear. I will tell you what they wear. Coronets of triumph.

"Oh," you say, "religion I am going to have; it is only a question of time." My brother, I am afraid that you may lose heaven the way Louis Philippe lost his empire. The Parisian mob came around the Tuileries. The National Guard stood in defense of the palace, and the commander said to Louis Philippe, "Shall I fire now? Shall I order the troops to fire? With one volley we can clear the place?" "No," said Louis Philippe, "not yet." A few minutes passed on, and then Louis Philippe, seeing the case was hopeless, said to the General, "Now is the time to fire." "No," said the General, "it is too late now; don't you see that the soldiers are exchanging arms with the citizens? It is too late." Down went the throne of Louis Philippe. Away from the earth went the house of Orleans, and all because the King said "Not yet, not yet." May God forbid that any of you should adjourn this great subject of religion, and should postpone assailing your spiritual foes until it is too late—too late, you losing a throne in heaven the way that Louis Philippe lost a throne on earth.

The number of tourists who crossed the fourteen principal Alpine passes in Switzerland last year was 153,254, an increase of 12,830 over the preceding year.

It's a curious anamoly of war that both contending parties are always in the right.

Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Departing modesty never buys a return ticket.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Humility is a garb that must be worn as an outer as well as an under garment.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N.Y.

His Master Was a Yorkshireman.

A tourist, stopping at a small country hotel in England, seeing the hostler expert and tractable, inquired how long he had lived there and what countryman he was. "I'se Yorkshire," said the fellow, "and ha' lived sixteen years here." "I wonder," replied the gentleman, "that in so long a period so clever a fellow as you seem to be have not come to be master of the hotel yourself." "Aye," answered the hostler, "but maister's Yorkshire, too."

The girl with a white dress and blue sash will have to have red hair now to be patriotic.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

People of St. Thomas, Canada, were so superstitious that they wanted a supervisor to revise the lists when they were told that their town had increased but thirteen inhabitants during the year.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Within a year Thomas Sanderson, six years old, of Fall River, Mass., has fallen from a second-story window, drank a pint of kerosene, been run over twice, and escaped without breaking a bone.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Zeal without knowledge, is worse than dynamite.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

To silence the voice of conscience, follow its dictations.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The bulls-eye of righteousness is never hit by accident.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1895.

The soul of a man is never sent back to earth for a new trial.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists.

Were it not for the human heart, hypocrisy would be homeless.

CUT-PRICE CARPET SALE.

Owing to an overproduction of Carpets, we have made great reductions for a short time only.

Our Carpet Catalogue and Special Supplement, both in hand-painted colors, and all matter pertaining to this extraordinary sale, will be mailed any one free. This is an opportunity not to be neglected. During this sale, we sew Carpets free, furnish wadded lining free and pay freight on all orders of $9 & over. **52-New 160-page** Catalogue of Furniture and everything necessary for housefurnishing is now ready to be mailed—it's free.

$7.45

buys a made-to-your measure All-Wool Cheviot suit, expressage prepaid to your station. Catalogue and samples free. Address (exactly as below).

JULIUS HINES & SON,

Dept. 314 BALTIMORE, MD.

VIRGINIA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting, English. $50 tuition admits to all departments for session of forty-two weeks. Open to both sexes. Graduates assisted to positions. Eleventh session begins September 6th. Catalogue free. B. A. DAVIS, JR., President, Box 5, Richmond, Va.

FLAGS BELOW COST. Send 10 cents for one of our SPECIALS for this week, a 3-foot flag and pole complete, only 10c. D. C. HUMPHREYS, 1227 Market St., Phila., Pa.

MONEY IN CHICKENS.

Send 25 cents in stamps for Book.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE,

134 Leonard Street, - - New York.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

E N U 31

CONFIDE IN A WOMAN.

Women may write about their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham and avoid the questions of a male physician.

The questions asked of a woman by a male physician are embarrassing and frequently revolting to a sensitive nature. In consequence the whole truth is not told! This makes it difficult for female troubles to be successfully treated, and is the reason so many women grow worse rather than better.

Mrs. LUCY A. LOUGHERY of New Lebanon, Ind., describes how wretched she was until she received Mrs. Pinkham's help:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I propped myself in a chair and wrote to you, and as soon as I commenced to take your Vegetable Compound I began to improve. I had suffered with severe pains in my hips, back and head. The doctor said I had bladder trouble and falling of the womb. I had spells when, if I did not sit down, I would fall. I was sleepy all the time. I was also troubled with leucorrhœa and itching piles. People thought that my end was near. Had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and advice, I would have been dead and buried long ago. I hope that this letter may be the means of helping all women who suffer as I did.

Women understand women better than men can. The whole truth is freely told to Mrs. Pinkham, and women only see the letters received by her at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is freely offered.

Here is a convincing letter from woman in Bethlehem, Pa.:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Words cannot express my gratitude for the good that your Vegetable Compound has done me. I have taken five bottles, and feel better in every respect. Menses heretofore lasted too long and were very profuse, and made me very weak. Your Compound is a miracle. Before writing to you I had tried doctor's medicine, but of no avail. I would not give up your Compound for female complaints for all the doctor's medicine in the world. My friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this wonderful change. I cannot sing its praises enough. I hope every one who suffers as I have will give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound a trial; and I know that, if taken according to directions, it will cure.—Mrs. EDWIN EBRIG, 413 Church Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

All women who suffer should secure Mrs. Pinkham's counsel. Female troubles are real troubles, and must be treated understandingly. For a quarter of a century Mrs. Pinkham's advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have been helping women to be strong and well, more than a million women have been benefited by it.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
A Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Aug. 4

The boasting Dons have not yet taught any yankee to walk Spanish.

The pest of oats flies has disappeared and if next the Quay flies drop out, all will be happy.

Swallow and Wanamaker recently held a confabulation and of the determination we know not.

All, save the speculators, will rejoice over the prospect of peace, and that the war seems to have reached its end.

General Miles reports our rule in Porto Rico has already begun, with the backing of four-fifths of the people of the island.

The Philadelphia Ledger, independent Rep., in Tuesday's issue, shows up a long list of big blunders made by the war department at Washington in its war plans.

Little Peru, away down in a slough, wants to buy ships and fight the United States! As Uncle Sam has about wound up Spain he may want Peru as charm to his watch fob.

The state department of agriculture reports that there are over 1000 brands of fertilizers licensed in Pennsylvania. This is the largest number ever known. If all these fertilizers have the powers claimed for them, there is no reason why every farm in the state should not soon be made as profitable as a gold mine.

Bismark, the great German statesman, known as the iron chancellor, has passed to his reward. He expired at his home at Friedrichsruhe, before 11 o'clock, on night of 30. He will be buried on the hill near his palace. The last words Prince Bismarck uttered were addressed to his daughter, Countess von Rautzau, who wiped the perspiration from his forehead. They were: "Thanks, my child."

There was much misery and sickness in some of the camps, bordering upon the horrible, owing to the lust of gain, favoritism and incompetency, to benefit patriots that have a political pull. Many a brave boy succumbed without any blame to Spanish bullets. Human buzzards have been afforded opportunities to fatten upon the calamities of war and the brave ones carrying the muskets were minus comforts and exposed to want and privation in many instances in consequence. Shame!

Why does Spain protest against Uncle Sam's conquest of Puerto Rico? By what means did Spain herself secure the island? Sixteen years after Columbus first discovered the fertile island, with its peaceful inhabitants, the ruthless Spaniards invaded its soil with mere thirst for plunder, and, incredible as it may seem, killed 700,000 natives within a few years! Such a record of murder is unique in the annals of Spanish invasion, says the Philadelphia Record. So complete was the extermination of the original Puertoriquenos that not a relic of them was for a long time found. German archæologists have at last unearthed certain reminders of these pre-Columbian people, which curiosities now repose in the Berlin Museum.

Again and again in these last three months the prisoners we have taken from the Spaniards have been amazed to find that they were not to be tortured and murdered, but were to be treated with kindness and generosity. We cannot wonder at it. They knew no better. They believed what their superior officers had told them. Weyler, ordering his troops to bayonet the sick in hospitals, persuaded them that Americans were savages who murdered and perhaps cannibals who devoured their captives. The Archbishop of Manila, sending innumerable victims to the rack and stake, in a pastoral letter warned his people tnat the Americans were coming thither to desecrate, ravish and destroy. Thus the soldiers and the people of Spain have literally believed an American conquest was like a conquest by Tilly or by Alva. Those of them who come into direct contact with our arms are now learning better.

Perhaps if the Spanish government would permit knowledge of the truth to become generally diffused, all its own difficulties, as well as the problems of the war, would be brought measurably nearer a solution.

Porto Rico is turning American as fast as the United States troops advance. The Americans do not have to hunt the Spaniards; the citizens are doing that for them. Imagine a city of 50,000 inhabitants, eight-tenths of whom are hunting the other two-tenths and bringing them in by the nape of the neck, and wherever they can get hold of them, one, two or three at a time, to the city. Spread over miles of country here and there at frequent intervals may be seen a body of from twenty to fifty excited persons dancing around a house, shouting and yelling at the top of their lungs.

After a while some of them dash off and presently come back to the American soldiers. Then the whole crowd yell: "He is there, he is there; catch him."

The soldiers then go in and pull out a miserable person, and make off with him to the military headquarters. The crowd yells, and some draw their fingers across their throats threateningly, which does not have a very reassuring effect upon the trembling prisoner. Arriving at headquarters, the shivering one instead of being put to death, as he fears, is only asked to sign a parole agreement, which he does with all the alacrity his shaking hand will permit, and he is let go to join the crowd in yelling "Vivan los Americanos,' and there you have the city of Ponce to-day.

FRANCE IS FOR US.

Honori Brissan, the new Prime Minister of France, in an interview at Paris on Sunday said: "The attitude of the United States during the war has been noble, and a revelation to Europe. My opinion is that when the peace conditions are known the world will be astonished. I expect that the United States will take pride in showing more moderation than any of the Powers would have done under similar circumstances.

"Europe has no right whatever to meddle in the negotiations. My government will at least not attempt to dictate demands to the United States. Other Powers may try to make Spain's loss as light as possible, but all such representations will be guarded and friendly. I feel assured that there will be no concerted action in Europe toward forcing any settlement on the United States not fully satisfactory to that nation, and I think, too, that the United States may be trusted to arrange the future of Cuba for the best."

L. A. W. Meet, Indianapolis.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.—For the Annual Meet of the League of American Wheelmen at Indianapolis, August 9 to 13, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets, from all points on its line, to Indianapolis at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold on August 7 and 8, good to return until August 15 when properly executed before agent of terminal line at Indianapolis. Bicycles carried free. Special arrangements for clubs traveling as a body. 2t

Fire at Northumberland.

On Monday morning, 25, fire was discovered in Harry H. Harter's store at Northumberland. The fire was quickly put out, when it was discovered that the store had been robbed and then set on fire, the robbers in their flight dropping goods in the rear of the lot and on adjoining premises. An insurance of $2000 covers loss to goods. Mr. Harter is a son of Wm. H. Harter, of Hartleton formerly a resident of near Aaronsburg.

The store building belonged to Mr. Colt.

Spanish Flagship Saved.

Admiral Cervera's flagship, the Infanta Maria Teresa, has been saved and will be added to the United States navy. After being put in repair, she will be christened the "Maine."

The editor of the Evans City, Pa., Globe, writes: "One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It cured my children after all other remedies failed." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

SHERIFF'S SALE—

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Centre county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte Penna., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1898

At 10:30 a. m., the following real estate:

All that certain lot of ground situate in Haines township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by turnpike, on the east by Sarah Hufferd (nee Ettlinger) the decedent, on the south by heirs of John C. Motz, deceased, and on the west by the heirs of Thomas Hosterman (now owned by the Evangelical church;) containing one-half an acre. Thereon erected a stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Emma C. Goodman and Hiram Goodman.

ALSO

Two certain tracts or pieces of land situate in Miles township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

No. 1. Beginning at a stone heap in a certain run formerly at a spruce, thence along land of Samuel Frank south 75 degrees west 22 perches to a post, thence 15 degrees east 60 perches along H. Smull's estate to stones on mountain, thence north 75 degrees east 21 perches to stones in the Gap, thence north 15 degrees west 60 perches along land of Hannah Frank (now John Styers) to the place of beginning, containing 8 acres and 40 perches more or less.

No. 2. Beginning at stones on line of aforesaid piece, thence along land of Samuel Frank north 20¼ degrees west 8 perches to a post, thence along land of James Miller south 75 degrees west 5 perches to a post, thence along land of John Reynolds south 20¼ degrees east 8 perches to a post, thence along aforesaid No. 1. tract north 75 degrees east 5 perches to the place of beginning, containing 40 perches neat measure. The above two tracts being in one and having thereon erected a dwelling house, summer house, staple and other out-buildings.

Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Charles L. Beck and Mary C. Beck.

TERMS.—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office W. M. CRONISTER
Bellefonte, Aug. 1, '98. Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county for confirmation on Wednesday, the 24th day of Aug. A. D., 1898.

1 The first and final account of P. S. Richards, Administrator of etc., of Martha Hicks, late of Taylor Township, deceased.
2 The first and final account of C. M. Bower, Administrator of etc., of Mary Barr, late of Huston Township, deceased.
3 The first and final account of David C. Hall, Executor of etc., of Thomas Taylor, late of Benner Township, deceased.
4 The first and final account of John M. Dale, Administrator c. t. a. of etc. of Elizabeth Miller, late of Plainfield, Will county, Ill., deceased.
5 The first and partial account of H. A. Thompson, Executor of etc. of Martha Thompson, late of Half Moon township, deceased.
6 The first and final account of Oscar E. Miles, Administrator of etc. of Elijah Kellerman, late of Milesburg Boro, deceased.
7 The first and final account of Matilda Musser R. C. Musser, and Samuel J. Musser, Administrators of etc. of Jonathan Musser, late of Ferguson township, deceased, as filed by R. C. Munson, acting Administrator.
8 The second and final account of Uriah S. Shaffer, Executor of etc. of Adam Shaffer, late of Miles township, deceased.
9 The first and final account of Balser Weber, Administrator of etc. of Susan Young, late of Howard township, deceased.
10 The account of C. M. Bower, guardian of John H. Rathbun, Mina R. Rathbun and Sarah L. Rathbun, minor children of Maria T. B. Rathbun, late of Elmira, Chemung county, N. Y., deceased.
11 The account of John B. Linn successor to John Hoffer, deceased, Trustee for Hannah Searson, late of Benner township, deceased.
12 The account of John K. Hosterman and A. N. Corman, Administrators of etc. of Sallie Wolf, late of Miles Twp. dec'd.
13 First and final account of J. A. Bitner and Wm I. Harter, Administrators c. t. a. of etc. of Daniel Bitner, late of Liberty Township, deceased
14 The account of Susan Wert and Alfred Keen Administrators of etc. of George Wert, late of Penn Twp. dec'd.
15 The account of Jacob M. Garbrick, Executor of etc. of Elizabeth Lesh, late of Walker Twp, dec'd.
16 The fourth and final account of Samuel C. Bower, surviving Executor of etc., of Christian Bower, late of Howard Twp., dec'd.
17 The first and final account of Albert Shenck Administrator of etc. of Jacob Brickley, late of Curtin Twp., dec'd.
18 The second and final account of S. D. Stryker, Administrator of etc. of John W. Bean, late of Worth Twp, dec'd
19 The first account of Clement Dale and Blanche A. Hoy, Executors of etc. of C. Dale, Jr., late of Benner Twp., dec'd.

Register's Office, G. W. RUMBERGER,
Bellefonte, July 23, '98. Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of August, the 25th day of August, 1898 and to continue 1 week Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1898, and the one hundredth and twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Gregg Township, in said County, on

— SATURDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1898, —

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, late of Joseph Rishel, deceased, to wit: A valuable farm situate in Gregg Township, Centre County, Pa., on the road leading from Spring Mills to Coburn about two miles east of Spring Mills, said farm being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone, being the north east corner of said tract of land, and the corner in common with lands of Conrad Immel and John B. Heckman, thence along land of Conrad Immel and William A. Pealer south 43¾ west 137 perches to a stone, being the north east corner of school lot; thence along said lot south 39¼ east 8 perches to white oak; thence along lands of Daniel Ripka south 89, east 55.8 perches to a point on the west bank of Penns Creek; thence along lands of Daniel Ripka south 18¾ east 69¾ perches to a willow on the south bank of Muddy Creek, where it enters into Penns Creek; thence along lands of John Ebert south 47¾ east 49 perches; thence along land of same south 76½ east 13.4 perches; thence along land of same north 66 east 9.5 perches; thence north 32 east 7.5 perches; thence south 79 east 6.8 perches; thence along lands of Richard Dunlap north 52½ east 37¾ perches; thence along same north 44¾ east 34 perches; thence along same south 49½ east 4 perches; thence north 41½ east 44 perches; thence along same north 60¾ east 55 perches to a stone corner; thence along lands of John B. Heckman north 38 west 204.2 perches to the place of beginning; containing

168 ACRES AND 104 PERCHES

neat measure, thereon erected a two-story frame Dwelling House, frame bank barn and other outbuildings; excepting and reserving from said description three acres of land located on the western part of the farm upon which is erected a two story frame Dwelling House, stable and other outbuildings.

The farm is under a good state of cultivation. There is a fine orchard near the buildings and two wells of excellent water. Penns Creek flows along the boundaries of the farm and is convenient for watering stock.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash; one-third in one year; and one-third at the death of Lydia Rishel, the widow of said decedent; the deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

GEORGE H. RISHEL,
Executor.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY, JOHN HOWard Harris, President. College, leading to degrees in Arts, Philosophy and Science. Academy, a preparatory school for young men and boys. Institute, a refined boarding school for young ladies. School of Music, with graduating courses. For catalogue, address the Registrar,

WM. C. GRETZINGER,
July14-4t Lewisburg, Pa.

EDUCATE YOURSELF

At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, and English Branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE. BOOKS FREE. *Send for Catalogue.*

SPRING MILLS
BARGAIN COLUMN.

Our customers fully appreciate the offers we have made to save their money, but we want you to know of it too.

CLARK'S O. N. T.

still sells at 4c., or 45c. per doz. For one week from date of this issue we offer these and other bargains:

Light Calico, 2 doz. pieces for ladies' shirt waists, children's dresses, etc..... 3½c
10c galvanized Wash Basins..... 5c
45c. Overalls, men's blue, to close out..... 25c
5c. Laundry Soap, "Moon" 2 pieces for..... 5c
5c. Jelly or Drinking Tumblers, what's left 22c. a dozen.

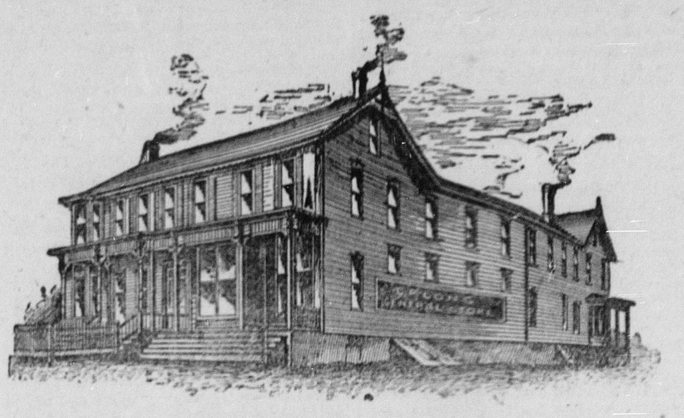
Don't think this list completes the bargains, for we will surprise you in glassware, fruit cans and jars, anti-rusting tinware, warranted not to rust—cheap. Still a few bales of Sisal and Standard Binder Twine.

A car of best soft coal, recommended by blacksmiths and threshers.

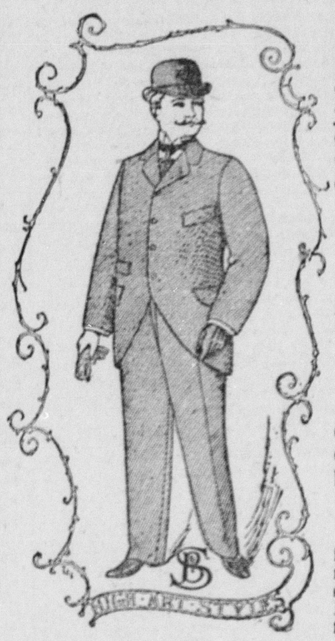
Money in your pocket if you watch this space.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

SPRING MILLS
BARGAIN STORE.



This week and during the month of August and September we are making special inducements and extraordinarily low prices.



ASTONISHING REDUCTIONS!

We have no special bargain days. Our bargains are everyday. We have just received from the eastern cities a complete stock of seasonable goods. Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes—every department is complete.

Boys' Suits, now 67c worth double price.
Boys' Suits, now $1 00, good heavy weight.
Boys' Dress Suit, about ¼ from usual price.
Men's Dress Suit, from $3.75 up.
Men's Trousers, 50c. to the best.
Ladies' Dress Shoes at 82c.
Ladies' Dress Shoes at $1.25.
Men's Dress Shoes at greatly reduced prices.

Will pay you to examine our stock before purchasing.

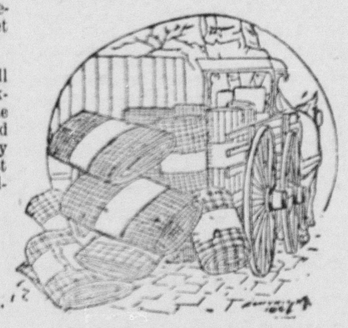
We have a nice assortment of
INGRAIN CARPETS,
Choice patterns. Nice assortment Rag Carpet, for service nothing better can be obtained anywhere.

DRY GOODS.

Our stock is complete and we are offering special inducements in this department as our stock is large and must go at sacrifice prices. Dress Trimmings and Embroideries in endless variety at sacrifice prices. They must go.

Groceries—In this line we have decided bargains, and in position to meet any competition.

Window Shades—We have a full line, complete, 10c and up on roller fixtures. We are headquarters for Agate and Tin Wore, Glass, Queens Ware and housekeepers' supplies. Will save money buying from our counters. Highest market prices paid for butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes, etc.



C. P. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.
The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.
We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.
We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.
We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.
The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.
Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.
We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.
A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.
Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE:—THE UNDERsigned will offer at public sale at the residence of William Homan, one-half mile west of Farmers Mills, on

— SATURDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1898, —

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described valuable real estate, bounded on the west by lands of Felix McClintic's heirs, on the north by lands of Mrs. Samuel Rauchau and M. L. Rishel, on the east by lands of M. L. Rishel, and on the south by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs and lands of J. P. Ross' heirs, containing

136 ACRES AND 153 PERCHES.

About 10 acres are well timbered. Thereon erected a Large Stone Dwelling House, suitable for two families, large Bank Barn, Spring House, Pig Stable and Boggy Shed and Corn House combined, together with all necessary outbuildings. A young orchard with the choicest varieties of fruit, and with plenty of the best water close to the buildings. The farm has a most desirable location, being one mile north-east of Penn Cave R. R. Station, and 2½ miles from Rising Springs. It is one of the best producing farms in the valley. A public road leads by the house.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money to be paid cash on confirmation of sale; one third in one year thereafter, and the balance in two years, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

M. L. RISHEL,
Executor of, etc., of Catharine Rishel, dec'd.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHANICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

THE MIFFLINBURG
STEAM LAUNDRY
Mifflinburg, Pa.

Shirey & Youtz, Proprietors.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,
Agent for Centre Hall.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The farm of the undersigned, one-fourth mile north-west of Farmers Mills, is offered at private sale; containing

— 80 ACRES —

of land in a high state of cultivation, being one of the most productive farms. The improvements are a two-story rail and log house, weather boarded, good Bank Barn, and all necessary out buildings. A good orchard with all kinds of choice fruit; well and spring of excellent water convenient to the premises. Apply to

JACOB NEESE,
july28-4t Farmers Mills.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8.23 a. m.—Train 29. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.35 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

*9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m. Baltimore 5.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.07 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg, and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday. Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.40 p m, dally, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 8 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. PM	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. AM	PM
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 55	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 15	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 43	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 02	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m., 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m., 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 10 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.06 a m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. E. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896. Lv.	Ar.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.			p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45		BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57		Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03		Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 56	4 08		Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10		Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14		HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18		Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20		Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22		Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24		LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26		Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31		Krider's Sp'g	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37		Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 48		Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45		Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50		MILL HALL	†5 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20			Jersey Shore		4 30	7 55
10 05	9 55		Arr.	Wm'PORT	Lve	4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30		Lve		Arr.	2 40	*6 55
5 08	7 10			PHILA		†8 35	*11 30
8 32	10 30			Atlantic City		7 00	5 30
6 00				NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)		†4 30	
7 25	†9 30			NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m.		Arr.		Lve.	a. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.35 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12§	8§	2§	STATIONS.	Lv.	WESTWARD 12	7§	11§
PM	PM	AM	At.		A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40		Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37		Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35		Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31		Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24		Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20		Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07		Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04		Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02		Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00		State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

§Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Sup't.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Master Robert Mullen, of Renova, is visiting at the home of his aunt, Mrs. J. T. Lee.

——Mr. W. P. Shoop, of Scranton, is spending a few days with friends in Centre Hall.

——Mrs. Mary Welsh, of Philadelphia, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. O. Deininger.

——Mrs. Emory Hoy and little daughter, of Philadelphia, are visiting her parents at this place.

——Mr. William Lohr, of Lewisburg, is spending a week with friends in Centre Hall and vicinity.

——Miss May Rhone, clerk in the Economic Zoologist Department at Harrisburg, is home on a vacation.

——Mrs. Annie Harpster Widder, of Harrisburg, arrived on Monday on a viait to her sister, Mrs. Jerry Miller.

——Mrs. Smith, wife of Dr. Smith, of Freeburg, Pa., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Heckman, west of town.

——Harry Swabb and wife drove to Reedsville on Sunday and on Monday attended a funeral of Mr. Swabb's niece at that place.

——Mrs. Annie Van Pelt, Miss Romie and John, returned home last Friday after a six weeks visit with relatives at Ithica, N. Y.

——Misses Gertrude Hickson and Hattie Miller, of Grinelle, Iowa, are visiting their friend, Miss Florence Khone, west of town.

——Dr. McCluney Radcliffe and family departed Monday to return to their home in Philadelphia, after a short visit with friends here.

——Postmaster Brisbin was under the weather a day or two this week from a severe attack of cholera morbus. He is about all right again.

——Mrs. Thomas Yearick returned to Centre Hall last week after having spent several weeks with friends in Aaronsburg and New Berlin.

——Dr. Bright and family, Samuel Frank and family and Mrs. Polly Moyer, all of Rebersburg, were guests at the home of J. B. Kreamer this week.

——Mrs. Harry Boone and little daughter Alice, of Schenectady, New York, arrived yesterday on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Brisbin.

——James H. Lohr, in the auditor's department of the P. R. R. at Philadelphia, with his family, spent part of his annual vacation with friends in this section.

——Rev. David Solly, of Harrisonburg, Va., arrived Monday to join his wife, who has been spending several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kreamer.

——Chas. Wilson and wife, one of the P. R. R. officials at Altoona, had a few days' pleasant visit at Mr. and Mrs. Joshua T. Potter's hospitable home, near this place.

——Dr. H. S. Alexander, of Potters Mills, favored our sanctum with a call, and reports all things as swimmingly. His success in his profession has secured him a fine practice. His label was put in good shape.

——Witmer Wolf returned home from Philadelphia last Saturday with his daughter Emma. He had consulted a specialist on spinal diseases and will apply home treatment.

——J. R. Strong, J. T. Campbell, and Joseph Parker, three lively citizens of Potters Mills, took a half hour's rest in the Reporter sanctum, the other day, and told some funny things on each other which might creep into the Reporter some day.

——Charley Long, of Spring Mills, was in town Tuesday morning looking up his political fences. He has come out as a full-fledged candidate for the Republican nomination for assembly, and intends giving the slate makers a plenty of trouble in their present program. Charley is a hustler without a doubt and is in for a winner, but this is not a Republican year. The people have had enough of the Republican mismanagement at Harrisburg, and old Centre will be represented again by the Democratic party.

Headache for Forty Years.

For forty years I suffered from sick headache. About a year ago I began using Celery King. The result was gratifying and surprising, my headaches leaving at once. The headaches used to return every seventh day, but thanks to Celery King, I have had but one headache in the last eleven months. I know that what cured me will help others—Mrs. John D. Van Keuren, Saugerties, N. Y., Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys is sold in 50c. and 25c. packages by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Shafter Has 4279 Sick.

The War Department posts the following:

Santiago de Cuba, July 29—Sanitary condition for July 28: Total sick, 4279; total fever cases, 3406; new cases fever, 696; cases fever restored to duty, 590.

SHAFTER,
Major General, commanding.

Bob Moore, of LyFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found De Witt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

SPRING MILLS.

Our Correspondent Has the News of Interest in His Town.

Miss Madge, daughter of Rev. G. S. Shannon, of Philadelphia, is here visiting her aunt, Mrs. Herring.

The Methodist and Reformed Sunday schools of our village are making extensive preparations for a general picnic to be held on the 13th inst.

The K. G. E. held a picnic on Thursday last in the woods of Dr. Musser, at Smithtown. The Spring Mills Castle was largely represented, and report having had a royal good time.

Mrs. Jacob Breon of our village, died on Thursday last, aged 63 years, and was interred in Heckman's cemetery on Saturday. The funeral was very largely attended, Rev. Rearick officiating.

The Spring Mills base ball clup had a game with the Rebersburg team on Saturday last, and were handsomely "rowed up the creek." The score being 16 to 4 in favor of Brush valley, the honors are even, now for the third game.

C. P. Long, the energetic, and I may say most enterprising merchant of Penns valley, has just added a great improvement and convenience to his large establishment here by the addition of two spacious communicating offices, one to be used for general transactions, and the other for private business exclusively, of course with an entrance and exit door to avoid when necessary passing through the main office. The rooms are fitted up with beautifully grained hard wood and finished in the best manner by the Spring Mills Planing Co., thoroughly oiled and polished like a miror. The offices are handsomely furnished with all the necessary furniture, fixtures, etc., required in well appointed business establishments.

Politics is remarkably quiet in this locality, even the candidates generally ubiquitous at this time continues marvelously invisible, of course the war news, with its contradictory bulletins, has eclipsed all ordinary intelligence, but as peace seems to be close at hand, no doubt the political caldron will soon begin to boil and bubble and the fever again become epidemic. At present however, cyclones will hardly be sufficient to purify the political atmosphere of Pennsylvania, it has become so foul and pestilential from Republican corruptions, that apparently nothing less than an earthquake will afford any relief.

COBURN.

A Family Ill With Fever.—Other News of Interest.

S. R. King and family took in the sights at Penn Cave on Sunday.

Mrs. William Corman went to Bellefonte, on a visit on Wednesday morning.

Farmers in this section are busy cutting their oats, which is an average crop.

A very heavy thunder shower passed through this section on last Saturday evening.

W. H. Meyer and wife, of Centre Hall, visited friends at this place over Sunday.

Peter Kessler and wife of Rebersburg, was visiting friends at this place on Saturday.

Miss Pearl Kerstetter after betng in Mifflinburg for several weeks came home on Monday.

Five of T. W. Hosterman's family are sick with typhoid fever. None however are dangerously sick.

Some of our people expect to be present at the Lutheron reunion at Island Park, near Sunbury, today.

C. A. Weaver is making some repairs to his grain house, recently purchased from Andrew Harter.

W. L. Rogers, of Jermyn, Pa., was on a business trip to this place on Saturday and remained over Sunday.

Quite a number of our people were at Island Park last Thursday, attending the Reformed Reunion.

LINDEN HALL.

An Interesting Letter Giving all the Happenings in that Vicinity.

John Carper and daughter Grace spent Sunday with friends at Colyer.

Misses Ola Barlett and Cora Garbrick spent Sunday with friends at Oak Hall.

James Ross spent Sunday with friends at Tusseyville, and reports everything o. k.

Jasper Rishel, wife and children, of Oak Hall, spent Sunday at the hospitable home of Henry Zeigler.

Solomon Lingle and daughter Ida, of Spring Mills, were the guests of George Swab and family over Sunday.

Mrs. J. H. Ross and sister-in-law, Mrs. C. Musser, of Altoona, were the guests of Mrs. Maggie Love at Tusseyville.

Mrs. Maggie Swab and sister-in-law Mrs. Roy Swabb, of Erie, Pa., spent Tuesday of this week with friends in Centre Hall.

John Tressler and wife, Ezra Ripka, and Mrs. Samuel Ripka spent a few days of this week with friends in Spring Mills.

Michael Garbrick, a graduate of the Lock Haven State normal, took a spin on his wheel on Saturday to Waddle, on very urgent business.

Joseph Garbrick and wife, who for some time have been making their home with their son Wash., removed their household goods to Bellefonte on Monday to his youngest son Joe; Mr. and Mrs. Garbrick left on the evening train, they expect to make their future home with their son in Bellefonte. Mrs. Garbrick has been an invalid for some years, and it is hoped that the change will do her good.

Joseph Page, who has been a great sufferer for the last few months, died on Tuesday morning. On Monday it was seen that the end was near, and word was sent to his brothers and sisters and they were all at home when the end came. Joseph was a kind, unassuming young man and left a host of friends who are mourning his sudden demise, in the prime of life. The funeral services will take place today, Thursday, at one o'clock at the house, after which the remains will be laid to rest in the Rock Hill cemetery.

Potters Mills.

Edward Evans, of Allegheny, and Charles Libe, of Williamsport, are spending their vacation here.

Miss Mary Evans, of Williamsport, is visiting her parents at this place.

Miss Katie Hewes, of Bellefonte, is spending her vacation with friends at this place.

Mr. McClosky is not improving very rapidly.

John Bible, of Sprucetown, had a stroke on Monday while out in the oats field.

The "Thorns and Pearls" show will exhibit at this place on Thursday evening.

Huckle berries are so plenty with us that they sell at four cents a quart.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

August 4 is the date of the next Pa. R. R. low-rate 12-day excursion to Atlantic City and the principal South Jersey seashore resorts. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on abovementioned dates at 8.55 a. m., arriving at Altoona 12.15 p. m., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 p. m., and arriving at Atlantic City via the Delaware River Bridge route, the only all-rail line, at 8.40 p. m. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on July 22, August 5 or 19.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:

	Rate.	Train leaves.
Clearfield	$8 00	9 31 A. M.
Philipsburg	8 00	10.12 "
Tyrone	7 65	12.56 P. M.
Huntingdon	7 10	1 26 "
Duncannon	4 60	13.27 "
Philadelphia.....Arrive		6.25 "
Atlantic City.....Arrive		8.40 "

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30 and 8.10 p. m., carrying sleeping cars to Philadelphia, and 7.05 p. m., carrying Pullman sleeping cars through to Atlantic City.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg. july14-2t

Mr. A. C. Wolfe, of Dundee, Mo., who travels for Mansur & Tibbetts, Implement Co., of St. Louis, gives traveling men and travelers in general, some good advice. "Being a Knight of the Grip," he says, "I have for the past three years, made it a rule to keep myself supplied with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have found numerous occasions to test its merits, not only on myself, but on others as well. I can truly say that I never, in a single instance, have known it to fail. I consider it one of the best remedies travelers can carry and could relate many instances where I have used the remedy on skeptics much to their surprise and relief. I hope every traveling man in the U. S. will carry a bottle of this remedy in his grip." For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.
July 28	87	69 clear.
" 29	87	69 clear.
" 30	86	68 clear.
" 31	81	63 cloudy.
Aug. 1	85	77 clear.
" 2	82	63 clear.
" 3	85	68 cloudy.

Rainfall: On 30, evening, .65 inch; on 31, afternoon, .08 inch; on 1, evening, .27 inch.
Wednesday evening .25 inch.

Sick headache, biliousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as De Witt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	65
Rye	35
Corn	35
New Oats	
Oats	30
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	14
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	75
Sides	5

GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, August 3.
Wheat, cash, 66; September 68.
Corn, cash, 32½.
Oats, cash, 21.

Philadelphia, August 3.
Wheat, contract, 70.
Corn, No. 2 mixed, 37.
Oats, No. 2 mixed 31.
Butter, fancy creamery, 19½; prints, fancy, 22.

"I think De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va. Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

Faubles' Big Reduction Sale

OF ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

NOW IN FORCE.

You cannot afford to miss it. Everything in our establishment will be sold regardless of cost. = = = =

Backward Season Big Stock.....

...And need of room for Fall Goods forces us to offer this stock at the greatest sacrifice ever known for good goods.

THIS SALE POSITIVELY MEANS AN ACTUAL SAVING OF MANY DOLLARS TO CENTRE COUNTY CLOTHING BUYERS.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - BELLEFONTE.

A Contest Inaugurated by Montgomery & Co., Clothiers.

Get in the Push and Win a Fine Suit or Overcoat.

A $10.00 Suit of Clothing or an Overcoat. A prize worth working for. Open to the farmers of the entire Centre county. NO FARMER BARRED. Every farmer invited to enter. This suit and overcoat will be awarded

To the Farmer Who Shall Grow the Largest Pumpkin!

A FEW INTERESTING CONDITIONS.

1. Contest to be decided October 15th.
2. Persons wishing to compete must register before July 25th at our store, or by card to us.
3. To submit the weighing and judging to an impartial committee at the time of decision, October 15th.
4. The first prize will be the choice of a suit of clothing or an overcoat which sells for $10.00. A second prize—a suit of clothing or an overcoat which sells for $5.00. Winners to take their choice.

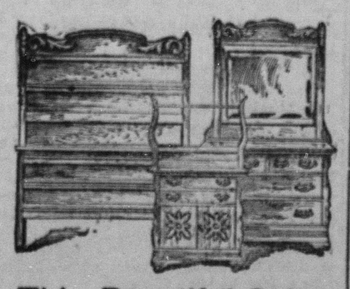
No charge for registration. No loss of any kind to competitors. This is no joke nor a lottery, but a bona-fide business offer. Any needed information gladly furnished at our store.

Montgomery & Co.,
Progressive Clothiers. - - - - BELLEFONTE.

For the Next Sixty Days

A Nice Suit, $10.49

o——o



This Beautiful Suit,

Only, - -	$12.49
A Good Couch, -	$7.65
A Nice Side Board, -	6 28
Good Bedstead, -	2.75
Fine Mattress, -	3,00

Other Furniture just as low. Call and see us.

JOHN SMITH & BRO,
6-30 Spring Mills.

IT IS SO FOOLISH TO BUY

What you don't need, no matter how little the price, but where is the family that hasn't place for a pair of Freed Bros. or Dayton Shoes?—the best in the market.

Call and get my prices before buying elsewhere.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS, - PA.

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Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 19, Crider's Exchange. oct15

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

New Spring Goods.

We ask all our friends to come and see them, for they just arrived from Eastern cities.

All the Latest Styles, Cheaper Than Ever.

A full line of Shoes to fit anyone's feet.

Gent's Dress Shirts, newest style.

Ladies' Shirt Waists—just lovely and cheap.

Boy's Suits from $1.15 up to nice Dress Suits.

Ties of every description.

Before buying elsewhere, come and see us and save money.

H. F. ROSSMAN,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
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A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPAIN SEEKS PEACE.

French Ambassador Communicates Her Desire.

TERMS TO BE SETTLED.

The President Will Agree to Open Negotiations, But There Will Be No Acceptance of Any Proposition Intended Only to Delay—The War Will Be Pushed Vigorously.

A Washington special says: The Spanish government has sued for peace, not indirectly through the great Powers of Europe, but by a direct appeal to President McKinley.

The proposition was formally submitted to the President at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon by the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the foreign office at Paris to deliver to the United States Government the tender of peace formulated by the Spanish Ministry. At the conclusion of the conference between the President and the French Ambassador, the following official statement was issued from the White House.:

"The French Ambassador, on behalf the Government of Spain, and by direction of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to the President at the White House a message from the Spanish Government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

This was the only official statement made public, but it sufficed to put at rest all conjectures, and to make clear and definite that at last Spain had taken the initiate toward peace. Although peace rumors have been current almost daily heretofore since the war began, not one of them had the shadow of foundation, and until the French Ambassador received instructions from Paris no overtures of any kind had been received.

Although no formal statement can now be made as to what the President will demand of Spain, it may be safely stated that these, briefly, are the minimum terms that will be acceptable to the administration:

Complete independence of Cuba under the protection of the United States.

The absolute cession to the United States of Porto Rico and the Ladrones.

A coaling station in the Philippines.

The extreme concessions that Spain is supposed to be willing to make are:

The cession to the United States of Porto Rico.

The cession to the United States of Cuba rather than the recognition of the independence of the island.

HIS MEN COMING HOME.

Gen. Shafter's Army to Be Encamped on Long Island.

A Washington special says: Secretary Alger has given orders for the removal of all of Gen. Shatter's Army as soon as the men, in the discretion of the commanding officer, may be safely brought back to a camp on Montauk Point, L. I.

Secretary Alger is deeply concerned over the welfare of the gallant troops under Shafter's command, now encamped on the outskirts of Santiago. The health report shows a surprisingly large number of cases of sickness, but army surgeons authorize the statement that these figures are misleading in a certain sense, and that the situation may not be nearly so bad as they would seem to indicate. The slightest ailment, of the most temporary nature, suffices to place a soldier's name upon the sick reports, which in their present shape would not distinguish between such a case and one of mortal illness. The inference is that many of these cases in Shafter's camp are of a trivial nature, but go to swell its grand total of sick and wounded. Notwithstanding this mitigating fact Secretary Alger is going to remove the soldiers at the very earliest opportunity to a more healthful clime.

The Surgeon General under the direction of the Secretary a few days ago inspected a tract of land adjoining Montauk, L. I., belonging to the Long Island Railroad Company, which has been offered to the government as suitable for a large encampment.

The necessary orders to equip this as a camping ground will go forward immediately and every advantage will be taken of the experience gained in the formation of the great camps at Chickamauga and Camp Alger to make the conditions as comfortable as possible for the battle-scarred veterans of Shafter's army. The time of their removal is left to Gen. Shafter, the only limitation placed upon him being that he shall not delay the homeward sailing of his troops beyond the moment when it shall be safe for them to leave Santiago, having regard to the fever conditions. Meanwhile, details are being made of troops to supply the force that shall garrison Santiago so long as it shall be found necessary to continue troops there. The force will be made up almost altogether of immunes.

TO CONFER ON PHILIPPINES.

The European Powers Will Probably Hold a Congress in Paris.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says: "The project of a European conference regarding the Philippines was brought forward long ago, and there is every prospect that the conference will meet in Paris."

The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "La Correspondencia de Espana announced that in view of the probable capitulation of Manila General Rice, Captain General of the Vizcayas Islands, has been ordered to assume charge of all the territory formerly administered by Capt. Gen. Augusti. Thus Gen. Augusti will be able to sign only the capitulation of the city of Manila and its environs."

A cablegram from Hong Kong to the New York Journal says that Admiral Dewey, at Manila, has dispatched the Raleigh and the Concord to gather up eleven Spanish craft which, according to information sent him by Consul General Wildman, are at various places in the Philippine archipelago. Among these vessels are three gunboats at San Miguel, Luzon Island, and four at Port Royalist, Painwar Island. Four merchantmen with cargoes of tobacco are reported at Cagayan, Luzor. The same dispatch reports that English traders at the coal mines at Batan, Luzon Island, have been imprisoned and subjected to ill-treatment otherwise by the Spaniards there.

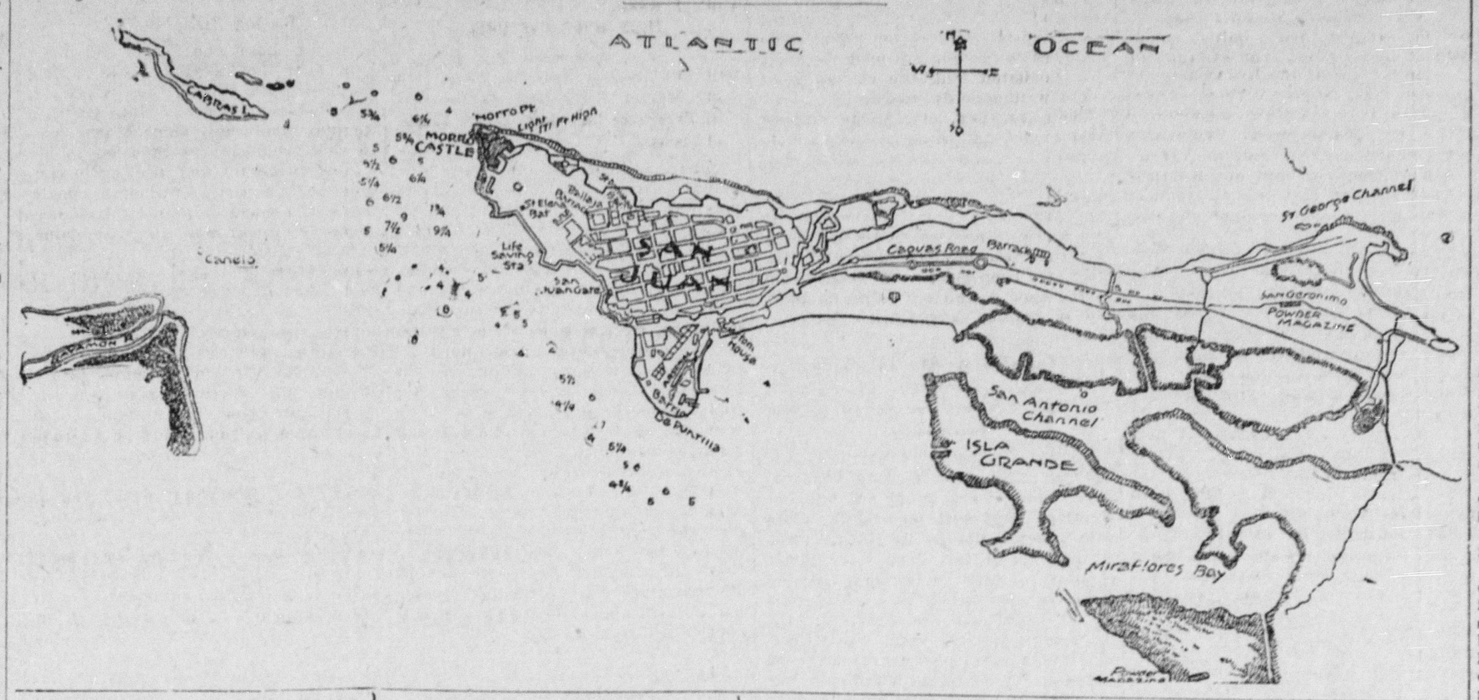
ABOUT TO ATTACK MANILA.

Captain General Augusti Sends a Significant Letter to Madrid.

A special dispatch from Madrid says General Augusti, Captain General of the Philippines, has telegraphed to the government as follows:

"The Americans are about to attack Manila. Grave events are impending.

CITY AND HARBOR OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.



SAMPSON'S REPORT.

General Story of the Great Sea Fight.

ALL HANDS PRAISED.

The Part the Various Ships Took in the Engagement—He Speaks of What His Own Ship Did, But, Although the Brooklyn is Mentioned, He Does Not Give Credit to Schley For the Victory.

The following is Admiral Sampson's report of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron on July 3, 1898, made to the Secretary of the Navy.

United States Flagship New York, First Rate.
Off Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, July 15, 1898.

Sir:—I have the honor to make the following report upon the battle with and the destruction of the Spanish squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, off Santiago de Cuba, on Sunday, July 3, 1898.

The enemy's vessel came out of the harbor between 9.35 and 10 A. M., the head of the column appearing around Cay Smith at 9.31, and emerging from the channel five or six minutes later.

The positions of the vessels of my command off Santiago at the moment were as follows: The flagship New York was four miles east of her blockading station, and about seven miles from the harbor entrance. She had started for Siboney, where I had intended to land, accompanied by several of my staff, and go to the front to consult with General Shafter. A discussion of the situation and a more definite understanding between us of the operations proposed had been rendered necessary by the unexpected strong resistance of the Spanish garrison off Santiago. I had sent my chief of staff on shore the day before to arrange an interview with General Shafter, who had been suffering with heat prostration. I made arrangements to his headquarters, and my flagship was in the position mentioned above when the Spanish squadron appeared in the channel. The remaining vessels were in or near their usual blockading positions, distributed in a semi-circle about the harbor entrance, counting from the eastward to the westward in the following order: The Indiana about a mile and a half from shore; the Oregon the New York's place; between these two the Iowa, Texas and Brooklyn, the latter two miles from the shore west of Santiago. The distance of the vessels from the harbor entrance was from two and one-half and four miles, the latter being the limit of day-blockading distance. The length of the arc formed by the ships was about eight miles. The Massachusetts had left at 4 A. M. for Guantanamo for coal. Her station was between the Iowa and Texas. The Auxiliaries Gloucester and Vixen lay close to the land and nearer the harbor entrance than the large vessels, the Gloucester to the eastward and the Vixen to the westward. The torpedo boat Ericsson was in company with the flagship, and remained with her during her chase until ordered to discontinue, when she rendered very efficient service in rescuing prisoners from the burning Vizcaya.

The Spaniards Come Out.

The Spanish vessels came rapidly out of the harbor, at a speed estimated at from eight to ten knots, and in the following order: Infanta Maria Teresa (flagship), Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon and the Almirante Oquendo. The distance between these ships was about 800 yards, which means that from the time the first one became visible in the upper reach of the channel until the last one was out of the harbor, an interval of only about twelve minutes elapsed. Following the Oquendo, at a distance of about 1,200 yards, came the torpedo boat destroyer Pluton, and after her the Furor. The armored cruisers, as rapidly as they could bring their guns to bear, opened a vigorous fire upon the blockading vessels, and emerged from the channel shrouded in the smoke from their guns.

The men of our ships in front of the port were at Sunday "quarters for inspection." The signal was made simultaneously from several vessels: "Enemy's ships escaping!" and general quarters were sounded. The men cheered as they sprang to their guns, and fire was opened probably within eight minutes by the vessels whose guns commanded the entrance.

The New York's Part.

The New York turned about and steamed for the escaping fleet, flying the signal, "Close in towards harbor entrance and attack vessels," and gradually increased speed until toward the end of the chase she was making sixteen and a half knots, and was rapidly closing on the Cristobal Colon. She was not, at any time, within the range of the heavy Spanish ships, and her only part in the firing was to receive the undivided fire from the forts in passing the harbor entrance, and to fire a few shots at one of the destroyers, thought at the moment to be attempting to escape from the Gloucester.

The Spanish vessels, upon clearing the harbor, turned to the westward in columns, increasing their speed to the full power of their engines. The heavy blockading vessels, which had closed in towards the Morro at the instant of the enemy's appearance, and at their best speed, delivered a rapid fire, well sustained and destructive, which speedily overwhelmed and silenced the Spanish fire. The initial speed of the Spaniards carried them rapidly past the blockading vessels, and the battle developed into a chase, in which the Brooklyn and Texas had at the start the advantage of position. The Brooklyn maintained this lead. The Oregon, steaming with amazing speed from the commencement of the action, took first place. The Iowa and the Indiana having done good work, and not having the speed of the other ships, were directed by me, in succession, at about the time the Vazcaya was beached, to drop out of the chase and resume blockading stations. These vessels rescued many prisoners. The Vixen, finding that the rush of the Spanish ships would put her between two fires, ran outside of our own columns, and remained there during the battle and chase.

Fine Work of the Gloucester.

The skilful handling and gallant fighting of the Gloucester excited the admiration of everyone who witnessed it, and merits the commendation of the Navy Department. She is a fast and entirely unprotected auxiliary vessel—the yacht Corsair—and has a good battery of light rapid-fire guns. She was lying about two miles from the harbor entrance, to the southward and eastward, and immediately steamed in, opening fire upon the large ships. Anticipating the appearance of the Pluton and Furor, the Gloucester was slowed, thereby gaining more rapidly a high pressure of steam, and when the destroyers came out she steamed for them at full speed, and was able to close at short range, where her fire was accurate, deadly and of great volume. During this fight the Gloucester was under the fire of the Socapa battery. Within twenty minutes from the time they emerged from Santiago harbor the careers of the Furor and the Pluton were ended, and two-thirds of their people killed. The Furor was beached and sunk in the surf; the Pluton sank in deep water a few minutes later. The destroyers probably suffered much injury from the fire of the secondary batteries of the battleships Iowa, Indiana and the Texas; yet I think a very considerable factor in their speedy destruction was the fire, at close range, of the Gloucester's battery. After rescuing the survivors of the destroyers, the Gloucester did excellent service in landing and securing the crew of the Infanta Maria Teresa.

Plan of the Spaniards.

The method of escape attempted by the Spaniards—all steering in the same direction and in formation—removed all tactical doubts or difficulties, and made plain the duty of every United States vessel to close in, immediately engage and pursue. This was promptly and effectively done. As already stated, the first rush of the Spanish squadron carried it past a number of the blockading ships, which could not immediately work up to their best speed, but they suffered heavily in passing, and the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Oquendo were probably set on fire by shells fired during the first fifteen minutes of the engagement. It was afterwards learned that the Infanta Maria Teresa's fire main had been cut by one of our first shots, and that she was unable to extinguish fire. With large volumes of smoke rising from their lower decks aft, these vessels gave up both fight and flight and ran in on the beach—the Infanta Maria Teresa at about 10.15 A. M. at Nima Nima, six and one-half miles from Santiago harbor entrance, and the Almirante Oquendo at about 10.30 A. M. at Juan Gonzales, seven miles from the port.

The Vizcaya was still under the fire of the leading vessels, the Cristobal Colon had drawn ahead, leading the chase, and soon passed beyond the range of the guns of the leading American ships. The Vizcaya was soon set on fire, and at 11:15 she turned in shore and was beached at Ascerradoes, fifteen miles from Santiago, burning fiercely, and with her reserves of ammunition on deck already beginning to explode. When about ten miles west of Santiago the Indiana had been signaled to go back to the harbor entrance, and at Ascerradoes the Iowa was signaled to resume blockading station. The Iowa, assisted by the Ericsson and the Hist, took off the crew of the Vizcaya, while the Harvard and the Gloucester rescued those of the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo. This rescue of prisoners, including the wounded from the burning Spanish vessels, was the occasion of some of the most daring and gallant conduct of the day. The ships were burning fore and aft, their guns and reserve ammunition were exploding, and it was not known at what moment the fire would reach the main magazines. In addition to this, a heavy surf was running just inside the Spanish ships. But no risk deterred our officers and men until their work of humanity was complete.

Work of Brooklyn and Oregon.

There remained now of the Spanish ships only the Cristobal Colon, but she was their best and fastest vessel. Forced by the situation to hug the Cuban coast, her only chance of escape was by her superior and sustained speed. When the Vizcaya went ashore the Colon was about six miles ahead of the Brooklyn and the Oregon; but her spurt was finished, and the American ships were now gaining upon her. Behind the Brooklyn and the Oregon came the Texas, Vixen and New York. It was evident from the bridges of the New York that all the American ships were gradually overhauling the chase and that she had no chance of escape. At 11:50 the Brooklyn and Oregon opened fire and got her range, the Oregon's heavy shell striking beyond her, and at 12:20 she gave up without firing another shot, hauled down her colors and ran ashore at Rio Torquino, forty-eight miles from Santiago. Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, went on board to receive the surrender. While his boat was alongside I came up in the New York, received his report and placed the Oregon in charge of the wreck to save her, if possible, and directed the prisoners to be transferred to the Resolute, which had followed the chase. Commodore Schley, whose chief of staff had gone on board to receive the surrender, had directed that all their personal effects should be retained by the officers. This order I did not modify. The Cristobal Colon was not injured by beaching, though she ran ashore at high speed. The beach was so steep that she came off by the working of the sea. But her sea valves were opened and broken, treacherously, I am sure, after her surrender, and despite all efforts she sank. When it became evident that she could not be kept afloat she was pushed by the New York bodily upon the beach—the New York's steam being placed against her for this purpose—the ship being handled by Captain Chadwick with admiral judgement, and sank in shoal water and may be saved. Had this not been done she would have gone down in deep water and would have been to a certainty a total loss.

The Blockade.

I regard this complete and important victory over the Spanish forces as the successful finish of several weeks of arduous and close blockade, so effective and stringent during the night that the enemy was deterred from making the attempt to escape at night, and deliberately elected to make the attempt in daylight. That this was the case I was informed by the commanding officer of the Cristobal Colon.

It seems proper to briefly describe here the manner in which this was accomplished. The harbor of Santiago is naturally easy to blockade—there being but one entrance, and that a narrow one, and the deep water extending close up to the shore line, presenting no difficulties of navigation outside of the entrance. At the time of my arrival before the port—June 1—the moon was at its full, and there was sufficient light during the night to enable any movement outside of the entrance to be detected; but with the waning of the moon and the coming of dark nights there was opportunity for the enemy to escape, or for his torpedo boats to make an attack upon the blockading vessels.

It was ascertained with fair conclusiveness that the Merrimac, so gallantly taken into the channel on June 30, did not obstruct it. I, therefore, maintained the blockade as follows: To the battleships was assigned the duty, in turn, of lighting the channel. Moving up to the port, at a distance of from one to two miles from the Morro, depending upon the condition of the atmosphere, they threw a searchlight beam directly on the channel, and held it there steadily. This lighted up the entire breadth of the channel for half a mile inside of the entrance so brilliantly that the movement of small boats could be detected. Why the batteries never opened fire upon the searchlight ship was always a matter of surprise to me, but they never did. Stationed close to the entrance of the port were three picket launches, and a little distance further out three small picket vessels, usually converted yachts, and, when they were available, one or two of our torpedo boats. With this arrangement there was at least a certainty that nothing could get out of the harbor undetected. After the arrival of the army, when the situation forced upon the Spanish admiral a decision, our vigilance increased. The night blockading distance was reduced to two miles for all vessels, and a battleship was placed alongside the searchlight ship, with her broadside trained upon the channel, in readiness to fire the instant a Spanish ship should appear. The commanding officers merit the greatest praise for the perfect manner in which they entered into this plan and put it into execution. The Massachusetts, who according to routine, was run that morning to coal at Guantanamo, like the others, had spent weary nights upon the work, and deserved a better fate than to be absent that morning. I enclose, for the information of the department, copies of orders and memorandums, issued from time to time relating to the manner of maintaining the blockade. When all the work was done so well it is difficult to discriminate in praise. The object of the blockade of Cervera's squadron was fully accomplished, and each individual bore well his part in it—the commodore in command of the second division, the captains of ships, their officers and men. The fire of the battleships was powerful and destructive, and the resistance of the Spanish squadron was, in great part, broken almost before they had got beyond the range of their own forts.

Praise For the Ships.

The fine speed of the Oregon enabled her to take a front position in the chase, and the Cristobal Colon did not give up until the Oregon had thrown a thirteen-inch shell beyond her. This performance adds to the already brilliant record of this fine battleship, and speaks highly of the skill and care with which her admirable efficiency has been maintained during a service unprecedented in the history of vessels of her class. The Brooklyn's westerly blockading position gave her an advantage in the chase which she maintained to the end, and she employed her fine battery with telling effect. The Texas and the New York were gaining on the chase during the last hour, and had any accident befallen the Brooklyn or the Oregon, would have speedily overhauled the Cristobal Colon.

From the moment the Spanish vessel exhausted her first burst of speed the result was never in doubt. She fell, in fact, far below what might reasonably have been expected of her. Careful measurements of time and distance gave her an average speed from the time she cleared the harbor mouth until the time she ran on shore at Rio Turquina, of 13.7 knots. Neither the New York nor the Brooklyn stopped to couple up their forward engines, but ran out the chase with one pair, getting steam, of course, as rapidly as possible on all boilers. To stop to couple up the forward engines would have ment a delay of fifteen minutes or four miles in the chase.

Several of the ships were struck, the Brooklyn more often than the others; but very light material injury was done, the greatest being on board the Iowa. Our loss was one man killed and one wounded, both on the Brooklyn. It is difficult to explain this immunity from loss of life or injury to ships in combat with modern vessels of the best type; but Spanish gunnery is poor at the best, and the superior weight and accuracy of our fire speedily drove the men from their guns and silenced their fire. This is borne out by the statements of prisoners, and by observation. The Spanish vessels, as they dashed out of the harbor, were covered with the smoke from their own guns, but this speedily diminished in volume and soon almost disappeared. The fire from the rapid-fire batteries of the battleships appears to have been remarkably destructive. An examination of the stranded vessels shows that the Almirante Oquendo especially had suffered terribly from this fire. Her sides are everywhere pierced and her decks were strewn with the charred remains of those who had fallen.

The reports of Commodore W. S. Schley and the commanding officers are enclosed.

A board, appointed by me several days ago, has made a critical examination of the stranded vessels, both with a view of reporting upon the result of our fire and the military features involved, and of reporting upon the chances of saving any of them, and of wrecking the remainder. The report of the board will be speedily forwarded.

Very respectfully,
W. T. Sampson,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,
Commander-in-chief U. S. Naval Force,
North Atlantic Station.
The Secretary of the Navy,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

ADVANCE UPON YANCO.

Gen. Miles' Troops Engaged With the Enemy's Forces.

An official dispatch to Madrid from Porto Rico says: "On Tuesday the Americans advanced in the direction of Yanco, fighting most of the way. Seven hundred Spanish regulars and volunteers encountered them and an engagement ensued, which lasted the whole night and only ceased with dawn on the following day. The Americans were obliged to withdraw to the coast."

Yanco is six miles northwest of Guanica, where our troops landed, the latter being the port of Yanco. A good road connects the two places. Matteo, an insurgent leader, lives at Yanco, according to Gen. Miles, and this circumstance apparently determined the direction of the American movement.

M. CAMBON'S LETTER.

Spain Admits That She Has Been Worsted, and Her Sufferings Are Great.

The text of Ambassador Cambon's letter to President McKinley, is as follows:

"The government of the United States and the government of Spain are unhappily at war as a result of the demand she refused to comply with.

"In the contest of arms which followed, Spain admits that she has been worsted, and that her sufferings as a result are very great.

"She believes that the time has now come when she can properly ask the co-operation of the United States in terminating the war, and therefore asks to be furnished, through the French ambassador, with a statement of the terms upon which the United States would be willing to make peace."

The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have turned their attention to the improvement of the grades on the third division from Cumberland to Grafton, or rather that portion which lays between Altamont, the top of the 17-mile grade, and Terra Alta, where the Cranberry grade begins to descend. The line passes through Deer Park and Oakland and crosses what is known as the "Glades" of the Alleghany Mountains. The grades are short and choppy, some of them being 80 to 85 feet to the mile. One of the first pieces of work to be done is now in progress at No. 58 Cut, where the grade is being reduced from 81 feet to 42 1-2 feet per mile with equations for curvature. It is expected that the cutting down of this grade will enable the receivers to increase the train load from 1,000 tons to 1,200 tons on east-bound trains. One mile of the roadway will be lowered, and it is expected that the work will be completed by the middle of October.

ACCEPTED IN SPAIN.

Peace Terms Attributed to Us Indorsed.

WILL BE NO UPRISING.

Cabinet Issues a Note Saying That Peace Overtures Have Been Made to President McKinley—Retention of the Philippines and Release From the Payment of Indemnity the Features of the Terms.

A Madrid cablegram says: With the understanding that no indemnity will be demanded and that Spanish sovereignty in the Philippine Islands will be respected, the newspapers here consider the terms of peace attributed to President McKinley as being acceptable.

The papers, however, protest against the continuance of hostilities by the United States after Spain had sued for peace.

At the close of the Cabinet council the following semi-official note was issued:

"The French Ambassador at Washington, during the afternoon of the 26th, presented, in behalf of the Spanish government, a message to President McKinley with the view of bringing the war to an end and making known the conditions of peace. The government has received information that the message has been handed to President McKinley, who replied that he would consult with his Council of Ministers and requested M. Cambon to come to the White House again to confer with him."

The Spanish officials declare that the published extracts from the note are incorrect.

Popular Discontent Improbable.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Daily Mail, remarking the "feeling of satisfaction and relief the peace overtures have produced," says:

"There is little probability of popular discontent and none at all if Spain is allowed to retain the Philippines and is not compelled to pay indemnity. The attitude of the people makes the chances of Don Carlos small. Moreover, the Carlists are said to disagree about the advisability of rising, the Marquis de Cerralbo and other leaders opposing the step. Nevertheless, it is feared that Don Carlos will insist upon it."

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "However unpalatable the terms of peace may be, they will not provoke the slightest disturbance in Spain, where listless indifference is predominant."

The Daily Graphic points out that there is a probability of an international question arising over the difficulty of dealing with the Cuban debt, since a majority of the Spanish bond holders are Frenchmen.

An Objection From Germany.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says:

"The terms of peace which America imposes occasion surprise here, as much too hard. The National Gazette remarks that the United States has not won a victory signal enough to warrant such hard terms, and expresses the opinion that the prospects of peace are, in consequence, gloomy."

The Times, commenting editorially upon the suggestion of the National Gazette that the United States has not won a victory signal enough yet to warrant the hard terms it would impose, says:

"This suggestion from would-be friends of Spain merely shows that these critics entirely fail to grasp the military significance of America's sea power. Only by prompt and straightforward dealings with President McKinley can Spain hope to prevent the fruition of American imperial policy in the Pacific, the advantages of which even peace-loving, moderate Americans cannot ignore."

SHOT ON LITTERS.

Wife of the President's Secretary Tells of Spanish Barbarity.

A Washington special says: From Santiago, under date of July 8, Mrs. John Addison Porter, wife of the Secretary to the President, and now with Miss Clara Barton in Cuban relief work, has written a personal letter describing conditions there. It was written a week after the great battles of El Caney and San Juan.

The Red Cross was then aiding in the care of the wounded and feeding thousands of fugitives from Santiago. The Spanish wounded captives expressed much gratitude that they were given the same attention as the Americans. One surgeon, who dressed the wounds of 200 American and Spanish soldiers, told Mrs. Porter that nearly all the Spaniards were hit two and three times, while, as a rule, the Americans received a single wound, indicating the difference of marksmanship.

At this time everybody was busy caring for the sick and wounded. The American dead had been buried, but the trenches were full of dead Spaniards, whose bodies floated on the surface of the water, caused by rains, and filled the air with a sickening odor.

She cites instances of Spanish barbarity and says in several instances men were shot dead as they lay in Red Cross litters on the way to hospitals. Tuis firing went on so unceasingly that the surgeons operated by moonlight. They were afraid to light candles or lanterns, as Spanish sharpshooters would have picked them off.

Mrs. Porter says that a number of these guerrillas, or sharpshooters, were picked out of trees by American sharpshooters, although this was difficult because the Spaniards used smokeless powder. Commissions for their dastardly work were found on the bodies of these guerrillas, indicating that high Spanish officials sanctioned the barbarities committed.

Mrs. Porter tells of the heroism of the wounded. One boyish soldier who was dying said: "I would willingly go through it all again for my country."

She says that all the wounded soldiers are high in their eulogies of Colonel Roosevelt and Brigadier General Wood. The poor fellows are continually speaking of the bravery and kindness of these men. "They are not stuck up," said one badly wounded boy in blue, "and speak to the men wherever they see us." Hundreds of these soldiers say they will never leave Wood and Roosevelt.

Mrs. Porter says all the white soldiers speak highly of the courage of the colored soldiers, who fought bravely on every field. The soldiers, she says, criticise the Cubans for allowing the bushwhacking by the Spaniards. The soldiers think that as the Cubans knew the Spanish method of fighting they should have protected the American troops.

Adula Adjudged a Lawful Prize.

The British steamship Adula, captured off Guantanamo Bay by the Marblehead, was declared a lawful prize of war by Judge Emory Speer at Savannah, Ga. She was chartered by a Spaniard, and was on the way to Guantanamo to take out refugees. An appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken.

THE SAILOR'S FAREWELL.

We'll sail away by morning,
At the day's first dawn of light,
When the guns are loudly booming
And we're stripp'd to win the fight.
So cheer up, my own sweet dove,
Let not grief thy beauty stain;
As a proof of faithful love.
Wear this gem and golden chain.
Then farewell to home and wife,
I go where my duty guides;
'Tis a proud and gallant life,
The mate of a sailor's bride.

If I should fall, my darling,
'Neath the foeman's deadly hand,
Remember I died fighting
For freedom's glorious land,
So chase away all sorrow
While the merry bugles play,
Though darkness veils to morrow,
The light will come next day.
Then farewell to home and wife
I go where duty guides;
'Tis a proud and gallant life,
The mate of a sailor's bride.

Running the Gauntlet.

I found myself, a few years ago, in a port on the west coast of South America during one of those revolutions which seem so characteristic of the South American republics. I was then an assistant engineer on the United States cruiser San Francisco. The port was still in the hands of the forces of the recognized government; but the revolutionists had been making recent gains in places not far away, and our admiral, in order to protect American interests, had brought his little fleet, consisting of the San Francisco, the Baltimore and the Pensacola, into the harbor. English, French and German men of-war were also present.

The city lies on the shore of a broad, deep bay. Across the harbor lies a summer resort, once very popular, but at the time of which I write little frequented.

The distance from the city to the summer resort is only four or five miles in a direct line, but twice as far around the coast of the bay. A railroad connected the two places and it is of a remarkable ride that I took on a locomotive over this road that I wish to tell.

I had a considerable leisure while we were in port, and as I wished to acquire a knowledge of the Spanish language, I spent as much time as possible ashore, mingling with the inhabitants and soldiers, noting their accent and idioms. Among the men whose acquaintance I made in this way was William McDougal, better known as "Scotty," a grizzled, hard-headed, muscular and well preserved Scotchman, who, although he had been in the country twenty years, still spoke Spanish badly. He was engineer in charge of one of the locomotives running between the harbor and the old summer resort.

I had frequently ridden with him on his engine, and had derived considerable amusement from his gruff talk and the picturesque vituperation he showered upon his native fireman, who, however, understood not a word of it all.

For several weeks there had been a daily fright on shore over the expected attack by the revolutionary fleet, which was known to be only sixty miles away. The troops were drilling, and a gun had been mounted on a point commanding the harbor. To restore public confidence, the government officials decided upon a grand review of the troops, to be held at the old summer resort, and on the appointed day I rode over there from the port with Scotty, his engine slowly pulling a long train of flat cars crowded with soldiers.

The men were good looking fellows, well uniformed, the very flower of the government army, many of them being veterans of an earlier war. I remarked to Scotty that they should make a good fight.

'A gude fight, d'ye say?" replied Scotty, "Ye dinna ken the cattle. If tha' Donna Maria shows her nose aroun' yon point." Indicating the northern entrance of the bay, "there'll be a great scattering."

The Donna Maria as well as nearly all the other vessels of the republic, was in the possession of the revolutionary party.

After the review in the afternoon was over I hurried back to the station, and caught Scotty's engine just as it was starting back to the port with the first train-load of returning troops.

On the engine was a government colonel and some of the field officers of his regiment. I was in civilian clothing, and as I swung up into the gangway, the colonel, in a pompous and bombastic manner, inquired of Scotty why I was there.

"Amigo de mio,"—friend of mine,—said the laconic Scotty, and further explained in very poor Spanish that I was an "Official abordo el buque de guerra San Francisco."

At this the colonel relaxed. He and I were soon engaged in conversation—an opportunity of which he availed himself to impress on me the absolute absurdity of any naval force attacking with any hope of success a place garrisoned by soldiers so brave as his own, especially when commanded by an officer so valiant as himself. All his fierce gesticulations and grandiloquent expressions were closely followed and tacitly applauded by his fellow officers; but while these terrible warriors were boasting of their valor, Scotty sat silently on his cab seat.

The pull was up-grade for the first two miles, and the train moved slowly. The track was but a few feet above the water of the bay, which it skirted all the way to the port station. Looking seaward, I noticed the smoke of a steamer rising from behind the north point of the bay, and I called the attention of my companions to it.

"Es of vapor del norte," said the colonel, and the conjecture was plausible, for the mail steamer was expected; but just then a ball of smoke swelled into a cloud from the gun on the south point of the bay, where the steamer could be seen. Then, even as a moment later we heard the report, a low, ugly, lead-colored, two-masted war-vessel appeared from the north.

A flash from her bow, and instantly we saw the dust rise from the redoubt on the south point where the gun was located.

The fireman with a yell of terror, "La Donna Maria!" took a flying leap from the engine on the land side.

"La Donna Maria!" echoed the colonel, turning pale. "La Donna Maria!" yelled the other officers in chorus.

"It's sure La Donna Maria," said Scotty, coolly, adding, with reference mair the day."

It was indeed the dreaded Donna Maria, built by popular subscription in the republic, and believed by the lower classes there to be the most formidable vessel afloat.

She paid no further attention to the gun on the point, but steamed straight into the bay. Her commander had seen our train of soldiers. We were in a critical position. It would require fully twenty minutes to take the train the rest of the way to the port station, and, nearly all the way we should be under fire. The Donna Maria dared not shell the town, for if she had attempted it, the foreign war vessels present would immediately have opposed her. A train load of troops was a different matter. She could shoot at them so long as the shells did not endanger anything else.

Boom! went her bow gun again. The shell striking the water a few hundred yards off shore without exploding, skipped up a few feet above the car next behind the engine. That settled the colonel. The business-like shriek of the missle set him wild. Drawing his sword he approached Scotty, and in a volley of commands, threats and entreaties, ordered him to back the train to the summer resort.

Scotty paid no attention to him, but glanced at the steam gauge, which already showed a considerable reduction in pressure, owing to the desertion of the fireman. We had reached the top of the grade, and the remainder of the run would be on level track. Shorty kept the train moving ahead.

Again came a shot from the Donna Maria, and this time the shell exploded over the train, wounding some of the men on the fourth car from the engine.

Once more the colonel stepped up to Scotty, with his sword drawn back for a lunge. He seemed crazy either with fear or with nervousness, and liable to do anything. Quick as a flash the engineer drew a big Colt's revolver, covered the colonel, and said coolly, "Stand awa' ye cowardly cur! Dinna ye ken that anither train is following us, and that if we stop, we're lost? My orders are to go ahead, and I'm gaun to obey orders. Gie a hand, laddie, and stoke the fire a bit," he said to me.

I pulled open the fire-box door, threw in some coal, took the big poker and stirred up the fire.

The colonel seemed impressed either by Scotty's manner or by his pistol, which was still ready cocked in the engine's hand. Certainly the colonel had some reason to be excited. His men were perfectly helpless on the cars; behind us was a train, on the seaward side the Dona Maria. Our engine, a poor affair at best, was fast losing her steam. The soldiers on the train were wildly excited, furiously angry at Scotty for not stopping and backing, and only prevented from firing in the cab by the fact that their officers were there and in the tender.

Scotty looked back at the yelling troops with calm contempt; many of them were uselessly firing their rifles in the direction of the enemy, more than two and a half miles away. I was doing my best with the fire, and soon saw a gain in the steam gauge.

'Stick to it lad," said Scotty, never taking his eyes off the others. "How's her steam?"

"It reads one hundred and five. It's going up?"

Scotty pulled out the throttle another notch, and our speed began to increase. We had about five miles to go. If the Donna Maria's shells did us no serious damage, we should make it.

Another puff and a roar from her broadside battery! She was now about two and a half miles away, and could use her smaller guns.

Bang! a shell exploded not fifty yards ahead of the engine. Smash! a piece of it struck the copper feed-pipe of the left injector! Instantly the whole side of the engine was in a cloud of steam.

"She's all right, Scotty, it's only the pipe!" I yelled; and Scotty never turned his head. The heroic officers were cowering in the coal space.

Thud! went a shot into the bank on the land side; it had passed but a few feet over the engine. The steam-gauge showed one hundred and twenty pounds. The old engine was teetering up and down like a yawlboat in a short sea.

Then from the bluffs right over our heads came the roar of a field battery. The government artillery was taking a hand. I looked toward the Donna Maria. Water was splashing high between her and the shore. The range was too long for the light battery.

We had yet a mile to safety. The Donna Maria redoubled her efforts; her sides blazed; but the aim of her gunners was poor. Scotty grinned as he pointed toward them. "They're rattled, lad," he said. "They canna hit tha side o' South America tha noo!"

And so it was; the faster they fired, the wider from the mark went their shells.

When we drew into the port station and safety, Scotty, still protected by his pistol, said to me, "Tell them hombres to go, and go quick!"

I translated, and the officers went—and went quickly, too!

Then, as they left, Scotty stepped over to me, and grasping my hand in a vice-like clasp, said, "Aye, lad, but it's a pity ye're in the navy. Ye'd mak' a gran' engine-driver—in time. An,' lad, next time ye're prayin'' on yer knees, dinna ye forget to thank God that ye come from a race of men that can keep their wits aboot them in the time o' danger."—Free S. Bowley, in Youth's Companion.

VILLAMIL A MAN OF NOTE.

The Dead Admiral Well Known in New York Society.

Admiral Fernando Villamil of the Spanish Navy, the torpedo boat expert, whose death in the sea fight off Santiago has been reported by Captain-General Blanco to Madrid, was no stranger in New York. He made a number of visits to the city, the last being in 1894, when he made a tour of the world with 500 cadets for the purpose of giving them instruction. He was a man of much tenacity of purpose, a martinet on board ship, but of pleasant personality when met in a social way. He was born in Asturias, where his wife and daughter are living.

Up to four years ago, when he was a Commodore, he was almost unknown, as he had won his rank by hard work, and was but seldom seen around the court. In that year he was ordered to San Sebastian to act as guard for the youthful King and the Queen Regent. His appointment excited the envy of other Spanish naval officers, who desired the opportunity of being near the royal family.

At that time Villamil commanded the torpedo boat Destructor, a boat of his own designing. It was the laughing stock of the navy on account of its small size and low freeboard. The Queen Regent, however, was greatly interested in this new fighting machine and paid frequent visits to it, causing much heartburning among the other officers. In the middle of summer she and the King decided to take a trip to Bilboa, and chose the Destructor as their vessel. This caused a great outcry, and the Minister of Marine begged the Queen Regent to send the King on another boat, so that in the event of an accident at least one of them would be saved.

"Commodore Villamil," asked the Queen Regent, "is there the slightest danger?"

"None, your Majesty," was the reply.

"Then we will both sail with you," replied the Queen Regent, much to the discomfiture of the Minister of Marine. The trip was made in safety, and Villamil was shortly afterward raised to the rank of Admiral.

At one time when Villamil was giving a dinner on board the Destructor, an incident occurred that illustrates how the vessel was regarded by the Spanish people. An artist, who was one of the guests, was asked to draw a picture of the vessel. He complied with the request, and when he exhibited his sketch it was seen that he had merely put a number of splotches of ink, representing driftwood floating in the sea. Beneath the sketch he had written the words, "Puzzle picture; find the Destructor."

Photographing the Monkey.

"One of the most difficult brutes to photograph is the monkey," said a man in New York who makes a business of taking pictures of all sorts of animals and birds. "You may try as much as you like, but you will never succeed in making a monkey look straight into the center of a camera for even a second. Its glance always shifts off to one side of the other. Nor will it ever catch your eye of fix its own upon yours, and I have come to the conclusion that a monkey cannot look at a camera any more than it can a human being in the face.

"Take a dog's head in your two hands and look into its eyes. The beast will return your gaze, not for long, perhaps, for the contemplation of human intelligence distresses all animals. But it is not so with the monkey. Hold its head as patiently as you please between your hands, and it will cast its eyes up to the ceiling and keep on winking or cast them down to the floor as if asleep or twist them around in a most absurd fashion to look over one side or the other, but never, even in passing by it, will it catch yours.

"Why is this? I don't know, unless it is that the animal has some secret regarding our own origin that it does not wish us to find out However, if they are bashful, they are very inquisitive, and if I were to leave my camera unguarded for ten minutes in a cage containing a dozen monkeys half the family would be busy taking photographs of the other half."—Washington Star.

The Bravest Are the Tenderest.

That the "bravest are the tenderest" was once more demonstrated in the fight at Santiago Bay. Captain Philip of the Texas made a dash for the Spanish ships the moment they put their noses out of the harbor. When the yellow and red flag was pulled down on the Almirante Oquendo, the commander of the Texas gave the order to his men: "Don't cheer, because the poor devils are dying." The direction was as chivalrous as it was characteristic.—New York Sun.

SPAIN'S PRISONERS.

CUBANS RARELY LIVED LONG AFTER THEY WERE CAPTURED.

How One Insurgent Made His Escape From the Dreaded Morro Castle in Havana—An Experience That Reads Like a Chapter of Dumas.

"The American papers have frequently dwelt upon the barbarities practiced by the Spaniards upon their unfortunate captives in Cuba," said a member of the insurgent colony now in New York, "but with all their activity in bringing the cowardly and inhuman characteristics of the Spanish people to light some of their worst atrocities were never made known.

"As a general thing a Cuban did not live long enough after getting into their hands to experience much more than the short period of pain which attended the act of putting him out of existence. Occasionally, however, our enemies were compelled, for one cause or another, to retain some of their insurgent captives in prison for varying lengths of time. The sufferings of those unfortunates who experienced the hospitality of a Spanish jailer made death appear to them as a welcome relief from all their miseries, no matter what its form.

"The citizens of this country have had an opportunity to judge of the treatment meted out to their prisoners by the Spaniards from the appearance of the few Cuban refugees who landed here last fall after having endured the horrors of incarceration in Havana's Morro.

"I know of just one case in which one of our men was caught by the Spaniards and made good his escape after having been lodged in a dungeon underneath Morro at the entrance to the harbor of Matanzas, on the eastern coast of the island. The story of his experiences reads like a chapter from one of Dumas' novels.

"Jose Mari was a Cuban by birth and spent all his early years on the island. He came to the United States when he was about 18 years old and attended one of the universities in this country. He had been graduated about three years and was settled in business in one of the towns in New York state at the outbreak of the insurrection. With many of his countrymen, Mari gave up his employment in this country and made his way with one of the first filibustering expeditions to assist his native country in obtaining her freedom.

"Mari joined the Garcia expedition, and was one of the few who accompanied that intrepid General on his perilous journey through the island to the headquarters of the newly organized Cuban army. After several months of fighting, Mari, who had endeared himself to his companions through his high spirits and philosophical way of taking the privations of their hard life, fell into the hands of the enemy one day. They were in ambush, and fell upon Mari's party before the insurgents had an opportunity to defend themselves.

"Of all the little band, Mari and one companion alone were alive when the firing was over. Mari's compatriot was mortally wounded, and the Spanish Lieutenant in command, who was better than most of his kind, mercifully allowed a pistol to fall within reach of his captive, who seized the weapon and killed himself.

"Mari was bound and placed in the centre of the Spanish forces. The soldiers plied him with insulting epithets but he was not badly treated on the whole, and by the time the place of his incarceration was reached he had begun to take quite a favorable view of the situation. His grounds for congratulation were of short duration, however, for any consideration which the soldiers had shown him was abundantly atoned for by the commandant of the citadel.

"Bound as he was Mari was thrown down a flight of stone steps into what appeared to be a black hole. One of the turnkeys followed the prisoner down the steps in the ordinary manner and unlocked an antiquated iron door similar to those used in the prison keeps of the old baronial castles in Europe. The turnkey seized Mari by the collar of his coat and dragged him into a fairly good sized room, with a narrow, heavily barred window at one end.

"When left to himself, Mari turned over the various aspects of the situation in his mind, and decided that if he was going to save his life he would have to begin right away. Escape by the window was impossible, and the walls were of heavy masonry, through which Mari had no implements to force his way. Mari was left for two days without food, then merely received some cold rice.

The keeper who brought the unpalatable food furnished the desperate man with the means of regaining his freedom, however, for Mari hurled himself upon the attendant, and, striking him with his shackled hands, he beat him into insensibility.

"His captors had failed to shackle his feet, and Mari wasted a few valuable moments in attempting to loosen his hands.

"He finally found a key on the keeper's ring which fitted the manacles on his wrists, and arming himself with the attendant's revolver he made his way cautiously to the head of the stairs and there awaited an opportunity of making his escape. There were six sentries posted about the fortress enclosure, but Mari had no difficulty in eluding them, even in the daylight. He knew that his absence would soon be discovered and a search instituted through the surrounding country. He therefore hid during the rest of the day, and waited for night before attempting to rejoin our forces. You may be sure he was well received when he reached his friends."

The Boy Hero of Sevilla.

Among those who fell in the fierce fight near Sevilla, Cuba, was a New York City boy only sixteen years old, who had served in the United States Regular Army only since March last. In the circumstances that led to his joining the Army and meeting in consequence an early but heroic death there is a tinge of pathetic romance. Jacob Willinski was his true name, but he enlisted in the 1st United States Cavalry under the name of Jack Berlin. For several years he lived with his widowed mother and several brothers and sisters at No. 16 Pitt street, and was a pupil of Public School No. 34, in Broome street. Though only 16 years old, he was fully six feet feet tall, and looked at least three or four years more than his age. His mother is now living at Maspeth, Long Island, but from his sister, Mrs. Brunstein, who lives at No. 12 Pitt street, it was learned that he disappeared from home early in February last. Nothing was heard from him until April 22, when he wrote to his mother informing her of his enlistment. "I am a soldier in the United States Army," he wrote, "and am going to Cuba, where I expect to meet my death." He explained at the same time that while walking home with his salary one night either his pockets were picked or he lost the money, but believing that the excuse would not be accepted as true he hesitated to return to his mother.

"I could not pluck up courage enough," he wrote, "to go home that night, so waiting for Sunday night to fall, I crossed to Jersey City, where I caught a freight train for Philadelphia, thence to Chicago, suffering untold agonies. Traveling four days without food, I became desperate. Reaching Chicago, I found work for a day, amounting to $4 which I expended for clothing and food. On March 28, without food or money, I enlisted in the Army."

Subsequently he wrote frequently to his mother, who urged him to leave the Army. She threatened, in fact, to inform the authorities that he had enlisted under a wrong age and a false name, but he declared that if she did he would desert and would then probably be shot.

Male Felinity.

"Talking about the humanity of man and the felinity of woman," said the Independent Woman, "let me tell you a little story of a man and a cat. The story was told to me by the wife of the man, who is a domesticated woman. It seems that the family cat, besides being of a sportive disposition, had more ingenuity than most cats, or understood better how to relieve the tedium of a domestic existence. This cat caught a mouse; being well-fed, her sporting instinct came into play, and she kept the mouse to amuse herself with. This is a feline custom, as you are aware, but where this cat showed superior mentality was in hitting upon a place to hide the mouse, thus protracting the amusement. She kept it in an old shoe in a storeroom. The man of the house discovered the proceeding, and was almost as much amused as the cat. Did he put a stop to it? No, indeed. For several days he fed both the cat and the mouse, after which the cat would take the mouse out for its daily exercise, to the delight of both conspirators. Then the man's wife found them out. She took the mouse away and let it go."—New York Post.

Cadiz an Ancient City.

The city of Cadiz, Spain, was founded about 1,000 years B. C., by the Phoenicians, who called it Gadir. It was later conquered by the Carthaginians, from whom it passed to the Romans in the year 206 B. C. The name of the city was then changed to Gades et Julia Gaditana. The remains of a temple of the Phoenician Hercules and some other edifices of the ancient city are still visible at low water. Cadiz ws for some time a part of the dominion of the Goths, and in 711 it passed to the Arabs, who held it as a portion of the Khalifat of Cardova until 1262, when it was captured by the Christians.

In 1596 it was captured, pillaged and burned by the English. The booty secured by them was enormous. They destroyed thirteen ships of war, and forty treasure galleons, causing almost universal bankruptcy in Spain. Unsuccessful attacks on Cadiz were again made by the English in 1625 and 1657, and finally in 1702, at the time of the alliance between Spain and France.—New York Sun.

A Dog That Talks.

H. W. Meyers, of Vestal, N. Y., is the owner of a dog that can talk. For years Mr. Meyers has been a student of the voice. In his investigations he found the vocal apparatus of all animals to be much alike, and especially did that of a dog resemble man's. He accordingly conceived a simple operation, which at present he keeps a secret, but which he says will, in the near future, be laid before the scientific world.

The talking dog is of Scotch collie breed. He has several words in his vocabulary, but those he can pronounce plainest are "Oh, no." When asked by his master to reply he will crouch as though in pain, throw back his head, take a long breath and in a deep bass voice distinctly say, "Oh, no." He can also pronounce his name, Carlo, in an unmistakable manner.

Mr. Meyers has declined several large offers for the dog, and says he would not part with him at any price

GUANICA THE BASE.

Miles' Expedition to Move Hence Upon Ponce.

HUSE FIRST TO LAND.

No Americans Lost in Making the Landing and Merely a Nominal Resistance Was Encountered—Gen. Miles Says Guanica is a Healthful Region and it Has a Very Fine Harbor.

GUANICA, PORTO RICO, (via St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.)—The United States military expedition, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army of the United States, has landed after a skirmish with a detachment of Spanish troops.

Four of the Spaniards were killed, but no American was hurt.

The American troops will be pushed forward promptly.

From Ponce there is an excellent military road running seventy-five miles north to San Juan.

The ships of the expedition left Guantanamo, with the Massachusetts, Capt. F. J. Higginson, leading. Captain Higginson was in charge of the naval expedition, which consisted of the Columbia, Dixie, Gloucester and Yale. General Miles was on the Yale.

The troops were on the transports Nueces, Lampasas, Comanche, Rita, Unionist, Stillwater, City of Macon and Specialist. This was the order in which the transports entered the harbor here.

General Miles called for a consultation, announcing that he was determined not to go by way of San Juan Cape, on the northeast coast of Porto Rico, but by the Mona passage, west of the island, to land here, surprise the Spaniards and deceive their military authorities. The course was then changed and the Dixie was sent to warn General Brooke when he arrives at Cape San Juan.

Port Guanica has been fully described to the military authorities by Lieutenant Whitney, of General Miles' staff, who recently made an adventurous tour of Porto Rico.

Ponce, which is situated about fifteen miles from this port, is to the eastward, and is a more difficult place to take. Then, again, Ponce itself is some distance from where the troops would have been able to land if that neighborhood had been selected.

One advantage of Guanica is that it is situated close to the railroad connecting with Ponce, which means of transportation the American troops hope to secure.

The Gloucester Reconnoitres.

The Gloucester, in charge of Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, steamed into Guanica harbor to reconnoitre. With the fleet waiting outside the gallant little fighting yacht braved the mines which were supposed to be in the harbor, and found that there were five fathoms of water close in shore.

Guanica bay is a quiet place, surrounded by cultivated lands. In the rear are high mountains, and close to the beach nestles a village of about twenty houses.

Spanish Completely Surprised.

The Spaniards were completely taken by surprise. Almost the first they knew of the approach of the army of invasion was the firing of a gun from the Gloucester, whose officers demanded that the Spaniards haul down their flag floating from a flagstaff in front of a blockhouse east of the village. A few three-pound shells were fired into the hills right and left of the bay, purposely avoiding the town lest the projectiles hurt women or children. The Gloucester then hove to within about six hundred yards of the shore and lowered a launch, having on board a Colt rapid-fire gun and thirty men, under the command of Lieutenant Huse. These were sent ashore without encountering opposition.

Quartermaster Beck told Yoeman Lacy to haul down the Spanish flag, which was done, and the Americans then raised on the flagstaff the first United States flag to float over Porto Rican soil.

Suddenly about thirty Spaniards opened fire with Mauser rifles on the American party. Lieutenant Huse and his men responded with great gallantry, the Colt gun doing effective work. Lieutenant Normon, who received Admiral Cervera's surrender, and Lieutenant Wood, a volunteer, shared the honors with Lieutenant Huse.

Soon after the Spaniards fired on the Americans the Gloucester opened fire on the enemy with all her three and six-pounders which could be brought to bear, shelling the town and also dropping shells into the hills to the west of Guanica, where a number of Spanish cavalry were seen hastening toward the place where the Americans had landed.

Erecting Fort Wainwright.

Lieutenant Huse soon put his men to throwing up a little fort, which he named Fort Wainwright, in honor of the Gloucester's commander. Then he laid barbed wire in front of it in order to repel the expected cavalry attack. The Lieutenant also mounted the Colt gun and signalled for reinforcements, which were sent from the Gloucester.

Soon afterward white-coated cavalrymen were seen climbing the hills to the westward, and the foot soldiers were scurrying along the fences from the town in full retreat. By 9.45 A. M., with the exception of a few guerrilla shots, the town was won and the enemy was driven out of its neighborhood.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Miss Elizabeth Ashe, of San Francisco, who named the torpepo-boat destroyer Farragut, is descended from a long line of soldiers, and is related to the Farragut family.

Prescott Beiknap, a son of the well-known Rear-Admiral, was in Nicaragua when the war broke out, but as soon as he could get home he started for Key West to join the Rough Riders.

The British Society of Arts has awarded the Albert medal to Prof. Robert Bunsen, of the University of Heidelburg, whose achievements in chemistry are known all over the world.

Princess Alice of Albany, now 16, has developed the fondness for art common to the women of the English royal family, and is providing her relatives with sketches made by herself. She has sent one also to the young Queen of Holland as a coronation present.

Mrs. Cora Henner, who was chief of the women detectives at the World's Fair, is to take charge of a similar department at the Paris Exposition.

George Ebers, the distinguished German novelist, is seriously ill at his home at Tutzing.

Captain Charles King, in San Francisco, on his way to the Philippines, attended a performance of a drama founded on "Fort Frayne," one of his own short stories.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Aug. 4

THE RACKET,

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Butterick's Delineator, Glass of Fashion, Pattern Sheets and Patterns for August, now ready.

Busts of Dewey, Sampson, Schley, in terroline, by a noted artist. Price 35c. each. A fine ornament for mantel or desk.

Seasonable goods, Mason's Fruit Jars, new make, perfect, price U less than manufacturer will sell 'em to me. Best Jar Gums, Aluminum Lids, fit any Mason Jar. Fly Screens, 10c. Harper Fly Traps.

New "Iron Clad" Enameled Ware, copper trimmed. Big improvement in this useful kitchen ware.

"Gold Medal" Black Dress Goods, not to be had elsewhere in Centre county. If U need a good black dress, it will pay U to come 25 miles for it.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

The Spanish Fleet

Has gone down and so have our Summer Dress Goods. The lot on the centre table at 6c. are wonders at the price.

Gents' Dress Straw Hats are yours for 25 per cent. under price.

Wolf & Crawford.

Delightful Vacation Trip.

Visiting Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lake Champlain and Lake George, Saratoga, and the Highlands of the Hudson. Leave Philadelphia by special train August 16. The tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents. An experienced chaperon will also accompany the party, having especial charge of unescorted ladies.

The rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact, every item of necessary expense.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. aug4-2t

We're All In It.

An exchange puts it in this way: We live in a land of high mountains and high taxes, low valleys and low wages, big crooked rivers and big crooked statesmen, big lakes, big pumpkins, big men with pumpkin heads, silver streams that gambol in the mountains, and pious politicians that gamble in the night, roaring cataracts and roaring orators, fast trains, fast horses, fast young men, sharp toed shoes, noisy children, fertile plains that lie like a sheet of water, and a thousand newspapers that lie like everything.

A Big Plant Burned.

The large main building of the brick works owned by Fredericks, Munroe & Co., at Farrandsville, was destroyed by fire on 28 ult. Two large engines, two sets of boilers, over 30,000 bricks and 300 tons of coal were burned. Loss, $40,000; no insurance. The works will be rebuilt at once.

The festival at George Meiss' store, was postponed on account of bad weather, and will be held Saturday evening, Aug. 6.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

A BIG DAY.

The Farmers' Institute next Thursday will be a Large Affair.

Under the auspices of the State Department of Agriculture, at Grange Park, Centre Hall, on Thursday, Aug. 11th. An attractive program has been prepared, embracing able speakers, good music, handsome decorations, with instruction and pleasure combined. Under the direction of Hon. John A. Woodward, Chairman of County Institute Managers.

Free to everybody and all are invited. Excursion rates: The Lewisburg & Tyrone R. R. will sell excursion tickets at a one fare rate for round trip from Bellefonte and Coburn and all intermediate stations.

Special Trains.

On account of the Farmers' Institute and Harvest Home Picnic at Centre Hall, Thursday, August 11th, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from Bellefonte, Coburn and intermediate stations, to Centre Hall and return, good only on day of issue, at single fare for the round trip. Special return trains will be run leaving Centre Hall at 6:00 p. m. for Coburn and intermediate stations, and leaving Centre Hall at 7:30 p. m. for Bellefonte and intermediate stations.

Harry Swab Saves a Little Boy's Life.

A little 6-year old son of landlord Mulfinger, of Pleasant Gap, came nigh strangling to death on Friday afternoon, last. The little fellow was eating a piece of bread, when accidentally a chunk slipped into his throat and stuck there, and the boy was already black in the face, when Harry Swab, of this place, luckily arrived, and seeing the trouble, he took up the little one, face turned down, he hit the boy a severe blow between the shoulders which dislodged the chunk and it dropped from the child's mouth, saving the boy from death by strangulation. This simple remedy is worth remembering.

Trial List.

For the first week of August term of court, commencing Monday, August 22nd.

Robert McFarlane's Admr's vs. Monroe Armor.

H. H. Berry vs. H. A. Snyder's Administrators.

Lewis Doll vs. J. M. Neubauer.

J. P. Gephart vs. D. J. Musser.

W. J. Thompson vs. P. A. Leisher.

A. B. McNitt vs. James Leach's administrators.

Dr. S. F. Nevling vs. O. S. P. Burnsides twp.

Discharged from Custody.

A habeas corpus hearing was held on Monday afternoon at Bellefonte before Judge Love in the case of the commonwealth versus John Podolick, Andrew Podolick, Steve Frenchlick, and a fourth foreigner with an unpronounceable name, charged with the murder of Steve Polsulsky on June 25, last, near Snow Shoe. There was no incriminating evidence and the prisoners discharged, saving the county an expense of a murder trial.

Favor the Oblivion Act.

The attorneys and many officials in courts are now agitating what they call an "oblivion act" or statute, to be passed by the next legislature validating all records prior to 1850, or at least 1840, thus doing away with the cumbersome title examinations now being conducted in every transfer of property, and giving more room in nearly all the county offices, especially the recorder's, and prothonotary's offices.

The Origin of the Phrase.

A correspondent wants to know the origin of the phrase, "he isn't in it." It was first used by an editor who died and went to heaven and looked for the man who took his paper for five years and then refused to pay for it.

Fractured Her Leg.

Saturday as Mrs. Kreamer, of Millheim, was alighting from the train at Lamar, she fell to the platform, fracturing her leg. She was carried into a nearby house, where the fracture was reduced.

Promoted.

Frank Rupp, of Aaronsburg, who enlisted in the navy some months ago, and who is on board the St. Paul, commanded by Captain Sigsbee, has recently been promoted to second Captain of a gunners boat.

Teachers Institute.

The Centre county teachers institute this year will open on December 19th. Those of Clinton, Clearfield and Lycoming counties will open on the same date.

Good Record.

Trapper John P. Swoope, of Alexandria, succeeded in bagging five foxes and one wild cat last week, notwithstanding the warm weather. He has also bagged sixty raccoons since the first of the year.

No Preaching.

Rev. Christine, pastor of the Presbyterian church, being absent on his vacation, there will be no appointments until further notice.

—Building material, Brick, Lumber of every description at lowest market price—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

Red Cross Society—Aid for the Soldiers.

Friends of the Soldiers, desiring to minister to the necessities of the men in the field and for the suffering Cubans, by contributions in money or articles, to be forwarded to the Red Cross Society, Philadelphia, will leave the same as early as possible at the following stores:

Wolf & Crawford, Centre Hall;

Rossman's store, Spring Mills.

Articles needed: Money, all kinds of cured meats and fish, corn meal, grain, canned vegetables, canned fruits, any dried fruits, onions, potatoes, rice, beans, beef extracts, wines, coffee, tea and any groceries, jellies, preserves, medicines, oils, salves, soaps, bedclothing, mosquito netting, fans, towels, new clothing for summer, for children women and men.

Steamer to carry these contributions will leave August 15. Report to Frysinger Evans, 907 Betz Building, Philadelphia.

A Lively "Celebration."

A lively row took place below the east side of the diamond, late last Saturday afternoon, in which some fellows from up the valley were conspicuous, heated by tangle-foot and involved others from this place, until a great crowd had gathered, including the city officials, with only a feeble attempt to enforce peace. The mob surged to and fro, some with coats off, fists dancing in the air, and heavy swear words falling from their lips. The row lasted about an hour and should have been quelled right in the outstart for the disgraceful character of it. This is the second "celebration" we have had within a few weeks.

We were glad to hear that one of our officials announced after the row was over that he had fellows to arrest those men if ever they came back to do it again. This was heroic.

Centre Hall Gets Him.

At a meeting of the school board held on Monday night for the election of teachers for the ensuing school year, Prof. B. Meade Wagenseller tendered his resignation as a member of the corps of teachers in the Milton High School. Prof. Wagenseller has accepted a position as principal of schools elsewhere. He leaves Milton having in the three years connected with our schools, established a reputation as an instructor of real worth. He was a conscientious, hardworking and painstaking teacher and who merits the advantage his new position opens to him and while we are sorry to lose him from among us, yet his many friends in Milton congratulate him upon his good fortune and wish him a successful school year.—Miltonian.

Captain Crotzer Dead.

Captain H. W. Crotzer died at his home in Philadelphia Sunday morning, aged 74 years. Captain Crotzer formerly resided in Lewisburg and was a captain of the Bucktails. His funeral was held at Mifflinburg, yesterday, Wednesday, morning.

The deceased was a genial, whole-souled gentleman. While the Bucktails were encamped at Washington, during the rebellion, the editor of the Reporter shared in the hospitalities of Captain Crotzer's tent.

How It Worked in Bloomsburg.

It is said that when the Bloomsburg assessors were at work enumerating the school children, the parents of many of them made false returns as to their age, etc., to keep their children at work in the factories. The return made was 200 short of the actual number. Now the school board discovers that the state appropriation which is apportioned upon the number of children of school age, has been cut $800. An extra half mill has been added to the levy in order to keep the school open.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Wm. H. Jackson and Ella F. Stewart, of Bellefonte.

Ezra Clayton Confer, of Gregg twp., and Abbie Schreckengast, of Logan twp.

Thos. Theodore Green, of Bellefonte, and Jennie Grimes, of Patton twp.

Wm. B. Walker and Edith Shope, of Cato, Pa.

Aged Couple Wed.

Joseph Eckles, aged 75 years, of Woodward township, Clearfield county, grew tired of single loneliness last week, and, as the marriage license docket shows, has taken unto himself a wife in the person of Mrs. Margaret Davis, of Houtzdale, who has only seen the summers and winters of three score years.

Caught in the Saw.

Last week Wm. Gardner, employed in Boob's shop got the thumb on his right hand almost cut off by being caught in a rapidly moving saw. He was sawing up spokes and the block stuck in the saw table. He tried to remove it and had his thumb come in contact with the teeth. He has been compelled to lay off work.

Anti Saloon League.

Rev. J. H. Keeley, field secretary Penna Anti-Saloon League, will speak in the Evangelical church of Centre Hall, Wednesday evening, Aug. 17. Rev. Keeley comes very highly recommended as a temperance orator. All come and hear what he has to say about the above League.

ANOTHER INDUSTRY.

A Creamery Project for Centre Hall.—Building Goes Up at Once.

A party from Howard was here on Monday looking for a site for a creamery, if sufficient encourgement is given to the project by our citizens and we have many who are constant in their profession of public spiritedness, and who will not refuse backing when called upon. Besides this desired aid from town the farmers must lend the creamery their patronage to secure its success.

The party at the head of this enterprise, is D. R. Wilson, of the Howard Creamery. After a partial canvass among our farmers, Mr. Wilson met with such encouragement as warranted him to select a cite for the necessary buildings on Bartholmew's ground 100 yards east of the station. Work on the creamery building is to begin next week, and by 1 September it is to begin operations.

A Hitch in the Work.

There was a slight hitch in the work on the reservoir of the new boro water plant, owing to the differences between the council and contractors. There is no written contract, only a verbal one between the parties. The contractors were through with the excavating and were about to begin lining the sides and bottom. The council insisted on having a depth of four or five feet more. This necessitated taking out part of the front wall of the reservoir and taking up many lengths of pipe, an additional expense to the contractors. For a couple days work was suspended, but the differences were arranged and work will be resumed. The council is pushing work on their lower reservoir and instead of a clay affair will erect a wooden building of plank.

A Tough One.

The Elizabethville Echo relates that Dr. E. L. Bertram was called to treat a cow that had swallowed an alarm clock. Several children had been playing on the hay mow, and had a small alarm clock with them, which they left there, and it got among the hay that was fed to the cow, and she managed to swallow the time piece. When Mrs. Brown milked the cow that evening she heard the familiar alarm inside the cow. The doctor was puzzled, and finally decided to give the cow a dose of snuff as an experiment. He got her to sneeze, and up came the clock, which was wound up tightly. The doctor's theory was that the key was against the wall of the stomach, the motion of which kept it wound up.

The New Bankruptcy Law.

The new bankruptcy law is causing a stir among the attorneys in various parts of the state. Copies of the law are greatly in demand, and it is estimated that there are 500,000 people in this country who have failed since the old law was repealed in 1878 that now purpose seeking the privileges of the recent enactment.

An insolvent man may file his petition in bankruptcy in the United States District court after August 2, and one month later he can apply for his discharge. The judge will then have a hearing in court and the bankrupt will be released unless exception shall be filed to his discharge, either on the ground that he has committed offense punishable by imprisonment under the act, or has destroyed or failed to keep his book accounts.

Two Dogs Attack a Child.

On Wednesday the six-year-old daughter of Sylvester Hill, of near Hughesville, was walking past the residence of Cal Kahler, when two large dogs, owned by that gentleman, ran into the road and attacked the child. Her screams summoned a man to her assistance, who drove the infuriated animals away. The child's body was terribly bitten and her clothes were almost torn from her body. Her condition is serious. The two dogs were afterwards killed.

To Kill Moths.

Closets can be closed and fumigated to kill moths with sulphur in this way: Remove everything. Put a tablespoonful of sulphur in an old cup, set the cup in a basin of water and place on the floor of the closet. Take a hot coal from the fire and drop into the cup. Close the door and await fumes of sulphur, and the close will see them no more this year.

Fire at Curtin.

While the men were hauling grain into the large, nicely painted barn of Andrew Glenn, of Curtin, Monday evening, fire suddenly broke out, and the structure with the crops, and one horse, two cows and several pigs were burned. Loss is $3,500, covered by insurance.

Dangerously Ill.

Color bearer Charles Garis, of Co. B, Fifth Regiment, is dangerously ill at camp Chickamauga, with typhoid fever. His brother Byron Garis received a telegram stating that his condition was almost beyond recovery.

Married.

At Rebersburg, July 28th, 1898, by W. J. Carlin, J. P., William C. Wolfe, of Loganton, Clinton county, and Sadie S. Zeigler, of Wolf's Store.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

On account of our having so very little expense connected with our business, is why we are able to sell you goods at less than regular, and we shall continue to do so right along.

When you want Clothing, Shoes, Notions, Dry Goods, Groceries, Tinware, Glassware, Hardware, Fruits, etc., you will do well to first give us a call.

A Few Corn Cob Crushers.

A 24 in. Hand Saw	24c
The famous Bissell Carpet Sweeper	$2 25
Men's Mockin Pant	75c
Ladies' Dress Shoe, good and pretty	1 00
Family Scale, weighs ¼ oz. to 4 lbs.	75c
Dish Pan	10c
Meat Saw	10c

Our Specials.

Columbia Flour, nice fat Mackeral, Sugar Cured Hams; Pickles by the dozen, Mason's Glass Jars, Moon Soap, Salted Fish. Ajax Syrup.

On Saturday all day we will sell the Linden Hall Roller Flour at $1.10 for 49 lb. sack. The above flour is a good one, and mixed with our Columbia Flour insures the very best bread.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

Our Business Grows

Because we are leaders in our line.

Because it deserves to, and will grow as long as it deserves to, and no longer.

Because our stock is kept at full tide of completeness and variety.

Because low prices on high quality goods always rule here.

Because fair and honorable dealings are a supreme rule of the house.

Because custom like our way of doing it and being a good thing, is like a wheelbarrow, pushed along by each one who uses it.

The last of our Shirt Waists, $1, 75c, 50c styles. Your choice at 25c.

The last of a lot of Ginghams for dresses, 8c and 10c goods—the balance 5c—can't last long.

A few Challis and Lawns—were 5c and 6c—now 3½c.

Don't blame us if you wait too long.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

CATCH ON!

—TO OUR—

July Bargains.

A First Class Baby Carriage, - $5.00

Porch Settees, - - - $1.25

REFRIGERATORS.

.....We have the best in the market at lowest prices.....

We now offer better bargains in Furniture than any other season of the year.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Clothing - Millinery - Carpets

Closing Sale of Spring and Summer Goods.

We have made unexampled reductions in the prices of all Summer goods.

We have cut the prices, so that they will all be sold. We will carry no goods over.

This is a genuine closing out sale for the season, and an early call will convince you that we do as we advertise.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."